COMPREHENSION OF FEDERAL PROVISIONS

THE C O N S T I T U T I O N OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

JOINT WITH CONSTITUTIONAL LAW FOR APPLICATION OF CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

1974
BELGRADE

THE C O N S T I U T I O N
OF THE
SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Based on Constitutional Amendment XII point 3 and the constitutional Amendment XXXXII point 3 paragraph 3 Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly at the session held on 21st February 1974, made this

D E C I S I O N

ON PROMULGATION OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA CONSTITUTION *

The constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia promulgated herein was approved by the Federal assembly at the session of the Chamber of the Nations on 22 nd January 1974, in the Economic Chamber session on 22nd January 1974, in the Cultural – Educational Chamber session on 30th January 1974, in the Social – Health Chamber session on 30th January 1974 and in the social- political Chamber session on 31st January 1974, with which agreed the assemblies of socialist Republics and assemblies of Autonomous Provinces. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the session held on 15th February 1974; The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia at the session held on 7th February 1974; The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia at the session held on 7th February 1974; The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at the session held on 15th February 1974; The Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina at the session held on 8 February 1974; The Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at the session held on 13 February 1974; The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia at the session held on 8th February 1974; The Assembly of the Socialist Montenegro at the session held on 6th February 1974.

Chamber of Nations

AS No. 653
Belgrade 21st February 1974

President
Of the Chamber of the Nations,
Mika Špiljak
(signed)

∗) The decision together with the text of the SFRY constitution is promulgated in « SFRY Official Gazette «, No. 9, from 21st February 1974

Taking as point of departure the historic fact that the workers, and progressive people of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, united in the National Liberation Front headed by the Communist Party, by their struggle in the National Liberation War and Socialist Revolution, overthrew the old class order based on exploitation, political oppression and nation inequality and began to build a society in which human labour and man would be released from the exploitation and arbitrariness, while each nation and nationality and all of them altogether would find conditions for free and versatile development.

Bearing in mind that the development of the country's economic foundations and of socialist social relationships, and the further development of relations on the basis of self governance and national equality, have brought about substantial changes in social and political relations which call for corresponding changes in the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 1963, and provisions of that constitution in some areas have already been changed by the constitutional amendments of 1967 and 1968 and 1971;

In order to reinforce and further develop the revolutionary achievements already accomplished, to reinforce Socialist Republics and Autonomous Provinces rights and responsibilities for their own development and the development Yugoslav community as a whole, to ensure further development of democratic self governance socialist relations in the course of liberating the work and establishing communist society.

Proceeding also from the need to strengthen the constitutional system on uniform foundations of socialist self-management by the new Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which, in addition to the changes it introduces, incorporates and adjusts to it the provisions of the 1963 Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the provisions of the Constitutional Amendments I - XLII.

The Federal Assembly, in agreement with the Assemblies of the Republics and the Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces has adopted

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE SOCIALIST
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTION PART

MAIN PRINCIPLES

I

The Yugoslav Nations, starting from the right of each nation for self-determination, including the right for seceding, according to its own freely expressed wish in the joint fight of all nations and nationalities in the liberation war and socialist revolution and according to its own historic aspirations, being aware that their further reinforcement of unification and brotherhood is in common interest, together with the nationalities they are living with, were unified in the Federal Republic of free and equal nations and nationalities have created socialist Federal community of the working people – Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which, in the interest of each nation and nationality separately and all of them altogether realise and provide:

socialist public relations based on self- governance of working people and protection of the socialist self- governance system;

national freedom and independence;

unity and brotherhood of the nations and nationalities;

common interests of the working class and the solidarity of the workers and all working people;

opportunities and freedom for overall development of the personality and for closer relation between people and nations and nationalities in compliance with their interests and aspirations in the course of creation of even more prosperous civilization and culture of socialist society;

the unification and harmonization of the efforts to develop the material base of the socialist society and peoples' welfare;

the system of social- economic relations and unique basis of the political system, which the common interests of the working class and all working people as well as the equality of the nations and nationalities;

unification of its own aims with the progressive aspirations of mankind.

Working people as well as nations and nationalities realise their sovereign rights in socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, in compliance with their constitutional right in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia- when this, in the common interest is established by this constitution.

Working people, nations and nationalities decide in federation on the principles of the agreement between member republics and autonomous provinces, of the solidarity

and reciprocity, equal participation of the republics and autonomous provinces in the federal bodies, in accordance with this constitution, as well as under the principle of member republics and autonomous provinces' responsibilities for their own development and the development of socialist community as a whole.

II

Socialist social establishment of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is based on the power of the working class and all working people as well as the relations between people as free and equal producers and creators, whose work serve exclusively to fulfill their personal and common needs.

The base of these relations consists of socio-economic position of the working people, who provide that, while working with socially owned means and directly and equally deciding with other working people in the associated labour upon all labours of social reproduction, in the conditions and relations of dependency, reciprocal solidarity and responsibility, to realise their own personal, material and moral interest and the right to use the results of their own current and previous work and fruits of general material and social progress, and upon this ground to fulfill as completely as it may be their own personal and social needs and to develop their own working capabilities and other creative abilities.

In compliance with this, inviolable foundation of the position and role of the man comprises:

social ownership of means of production, which excludes return of any system of man exploitation and which, with disappearance and altering of the working class and working people from means of production and other working conditions, ensures self-management of the working people in production and in the allocation of the working products and the orientation of the social development on the bases of self-managing;

liberation of the work as elimination of social inequalities and dependency of working people caused by history, which is assured by vanishing of the contradictions between work and capital and any form of hired labour, with the overall development of production forces, increased working productivity, decreased working time, development and implementation of science and technique, providing education for everyone as higher as possible, and with the enlargement of the culture of the working people;

the right for self-managing, based on which each working man, in equal way with other working people, decide upon his own work, conditions and results of the work, upon its own common interests and upon orientation of social development, realise governing and run other social works;

the right of working man to enjoy fruits of his work and of the material progressiveness of the social community according to the principle: « Everyone according to abilities – to everyone according to his work », with his obligation to provide development of his own and social working material base and contribute the fulfillment of other social needs;

economical, social and personal safety of a man;

solidarity and reciprocity of everyone towards all and of all towards everyone, which are based on the consciousness of the working people, so they may develop their permanent interests only on the basis of these principles

free initiative in the development of production and other social and personal activities for man and social community's benefit;

democratic political relations, which give the opportunity to a person to realise his rights, the right of self-management and other rights, to build up his personality with direct activity in social life, and especially in self-managing bodies, socio-political organisations and in other social organisations and associations he creates himself and through which he influences the development of the social consciousness and extension of the conditions for his activity and for realisation of his own rights and interests;

equality of peoples' rights, duties and responsibilities in compliance with the constitution and law.

Socio-economic system and political system derives from such position of the man and serve him and his role in the society.

It is in contradiction with socio-economic system and political system, established by this constitution, every form of managing the production and other social activities and any form of separation that deform social relationships based on such position of a man – in the form of arbitrary bureaucracy, technocratic usurpation and privileges based on monopoly on managing means of production, or in the form of appropriation of socially-owned resources based on group ownership and other forms of privatisation of these means, or in the form of ownership- private and particularistic selfishness, as well as any other form of limiting the working class to realise its historic role in the social-economic and political relationships and to organise government for itself and for all other working people.

III

Social ownership, as reflection of socialist socio-economic agreements between people, is the base of free united labour and ruling position of working class in social production and reproduction in general, as well as the base of personal ownership gained through his own labour, which comprise the fulfillment of the man's needs and interests.

Means of production in social ownership, as common inalienable base of social work and social reproduction serve exclusively for work in order to fulfill personal and common needs and interests of working people and for development of material base of the socialist society and self - managing socialist relations. Means of production in social property including means for extended reproduction are managed directly by associated workers that work with these tools, in their own interests and in the interests of the working class and socialist society. In the realisation of this social function, associated workers are responsible to each other and to social community in general.

By social ownership over the means of production and other means of work, each person is guaranteed under the same conditions, to be involved in associated labour with socially-owned resources and by accomplishing the right to work with socially-owned resources, based on person's work to earn income in order to satisfy his personal and common needs.

Starting from the fact that no one has got the right of ownership on socially-owned resources of production, no one – neither social- political community nor organisation of associated labour, or the group of citizens or an individual – has the right to misappropriate the product of the social work, neither to manage and to have in possession socially-owned resources of production and means of work, nor to determine arbitrarily conditions of allocation on whichever legal-ownership basis.

Man's work is the only base of appropriation of products of social work and the management of socially-owned resources.

The issue of allocating of incomes on the part that serves to extent material base of social work and on the part of fulfilling personal and common needs of the working people in compliance with the principle of allocation upon work, is decided on by the working people who create these incomes, according to the principle of equal responsibility and solidarity and criteria for earning and allocation of incomes.

Means designated to renew and extent the material base of social labour are common foundation of society existence and development, i.e. social reproduction, which is accomplished by working people on the basis of self-managing means, in all forms of associating the labour and means, and mutual cooperation of the organisations of associated labour.

The base of all forms of associated labour and means of production and self-managing integration of associated labour, is the basic organisation of associated labour as basic form of associated labour, in which the workers realise their inalienable right to manage their own work and conditions of work and to decide on their work results, while working with socially-owned resources.

Realising the results of common work as a value on the market, under conditions of socialist production of commodities, by direct connection, self-managing agreement and social agreement of their organisations of associated labour and organisations of other self-managing communities, as well as by the labour and development planning integrate social labour, the workers advance the whole system of socialist social-economic relations and confront irregular activity of the market.

Monetary and creditor systems are constituent parts of relationships in social reproduction based on workers' self-management, associated labour with socially-owned resources, and overall income realised by these relationships is a part of inalienable income of basic organisations of associated labour.

Starting from reciprocal dependency of the production and circulation area as well as financial area of associated labour as parts of the unique system of social reproduction, workers in the organisations of associated labour arrange their reciprocal relations in social reproduction and cooperate on the basis of that, in order to make available to the workers in production, in these inclusive relations, to decide on their current and previous work results.

Working people provide their personal and common needs and interests in the area of education, science, culture, health and other social activities, as part of the unique process of social work, with free exchange and with associating of their own work with work of the workers in the organisations of associated labour in these areas. Free exchange of the labour, people realise directly through the organisations of associated labour and within or through self-management communities of interests. With such

relations, workers in these activities are provided with the same social-economic positions as other workers in associated labour.

Working people, in order to fulfill more completely, rationally and more organisationally their personal and common needs and interests in the social activities and in the certain activities of material production, together with workers in the associated labour of these activities, establish self-managing community of interests, in which they realise free exchange of work and directly arrange relation with common interests. Workers and working people establish also self-managing community of interest to fulfill their certain personal and common needs and interests with association of tools according to the principles of reciprocity and solidarity.

Working people that exercise activities independently by personal work and with tools in citizens' ownership, have the same social- economic position based on their job, and basically the same rights and obligations as workers in organisations of associated labour.

Enjoying the right of ownership on cultivable soil, established by this constitution, farmers have the right and obligation to utilise this land for improvement of the agricultural production both in their interest and in the interest of socialist community. Socialist community supports farmers in increasing the productivity of their work, associations in cooperative farms and other forms of associations in order to improve working conditions and their life.

In order to incorporate farmers organisationally in socialist self-managing social-economic relations and to improve agricultural production, the conditions have been provided for its development on the basis of socially-owned resources and social labor, as well as conditions for farmers' associations and their cooperation with organisations of associated labour, according to the principles of free will and equality.

In order to realise the material base of equality of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, to equalise material conditions of the social life and labour of working people and to have coordinated development of economy in general, in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for the sake of common interest, special care is dedicated to faster development of means of production in insufficiently developed member republics and autonomous provinces and for this reason, required means have been provided and other measures taken.

In order to improve their life and working conditions, to establish the base for their stability and to use the opportunities more completely, in development of capital goods and labour of the society and to increase production of their work and entire social work, to develop socialist self -managing relations within this base, as well as to face up irregular activity of the market, workers in basic and other organisations of the associated labour and working people in self – managing communities of interest and in other self-managing organisations and communities, as well as in the social- political communities, based on scientific achievement and on the assessment of opportunities for development, by planning their work and development according to the relations in social reproduction direct the development of social production and other social activities with their common interests and aims determined on the basis of self- managing.

IV

In the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia entire power belongs to working class in association with all working people from cities and villages.

In order to build up a society as a free community of producers, working class and all working people develop self- managing socialist democracy as special form of the proletariat dictatorship, which is provided by:

revolutionary abolishment and by constitutional prohibition of all forms of relations of the socio- economic and political organisations based on class exploitation and monopoly in ownership and in whichever political activity directed towards establishing of such relations;

realisation of self-management in the organisations of associated labour, local communities self- managing communities of interest and in the other organisations and self-managing communities, also in socio- political communities and society as a whole, and with reciprocal interconnection and cooperation of these organisations and communities;

free and equal self-managing arrangement of reciprocal relations and according to the common and general interests of working people and organisations and their self-management communities of interest with self-managing and social agreement.

working people being the decision makers in realisation of the power and in the managing of other social works in the basic organisations of associated labour and in other self-managing basic organisations and communities, through delegations and delegates in the governing bodies of self-managing organisations and communities, as well as through delegations and delegates in social-political communities' assemblies and other self-managing bodies;

informing working people about all important issues in order to realise their social-economical position and to make more complete and qualified decisions in performing managing duties and conducting of other social businesses;

transparency of the work of all authorities and self-managing bodies and holders of self-managing, public and other social functions:

personal responsibility of holders of self-managing, public and other social functions, by the responsibility of the competent bodies and self-managing bodies, by replacing holders of self-managing, public functions and other social functions, also by limitation of their reelection or re-nomination for certain functions;

accomplishing control of the workers and other working people and the social control in general, upon the work of the holders of self-managing, public and other social functions in self- managing organisations, communities and socio-economical communities;

accomplishing and protecting constitutionality and legality;

socio-political activity of socialist forces organised in social-political organisation;

free and comprehensive activities of the people.

Self-management of the working people in basic organisations of associated labour, local communities, self-managing communities of interest and other self-managing basic organisations is the base of the unique system of self-management and the authority of the working class and all working people.

In order to provide living and working conditions, social development, and creation of socialist community, working people in the municipality, as self-managing and basic socio-political community, by interconnection of their organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, by action of the socio-political organisations, by self –managing agreement, social agreement and functioning of the assemblies as common bodies of all people, organisations and their communities, realise their own common interest, exercise authority and administer other social works.

Functions of authority and management of other social businesses in socio-political communities, established by constitution, are exercised by the assemblies of socio-political communities, as elected and inter-changeable delegations of working people in organisations and self-managing communities and social-economical and other organisations responsible to the assemblies.

For more complete participation of working people and all organised socialist forces in realisation of the authority and managing other social work and for co-ordination of their common and general social interests, the bodies of the socio-political communities examine initiatives, opinions and proposals of socio-political organisations, adjudicate them and cooperate with socio-political organisations.

Working class and all working people also through the state authority by the general-obligatory norms provide socialist social relations, development of society and management of the social work on the basis of self-managing, protect human and citizens rights and freedoms, socialist self-managing relations and self-managing rights of the working people, and resolve social conflicts and protect order established by the constitution.

Self-managing position and rights of a working man in basic organisations and other organisations of associated labour, local communities, self-managing communities of interest and other self-managing organisations and communities, self-managing position of the working people in municipality, free self-managing association, activity and creativity of working people, freedoms and equality of the nations and nationalities, rights and duties of a man and a citizen, determined by this Constitution, are the basis, limit and direction for realisation of the rights and duties of social- political communities in performing authorised functions.

Social self-defense as a function of self-managing society is realised by the activities of working people, citizens, organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, socio-political organisations and other socio-political organisations and communities, for the defense of constitutional order, self-managing rights of the working people and other rights and freedoms of a man and a citizen, for protection of social property, insurance of personal and property safeness of the working people and citizens and for free social development.

In order to realise and co-ordinate interests and their self- managing rights in accordance with comprehensive interests of socialist society as well as for carrying out the certain social work and to conduct various activities, citizens, and working people associate freely in socio-political and other social organisations an socio-political organisations, as a form of free political organisation of the workers on socialist class basis are an active factor for development and defense of a self- governing socialist society.

V

Human rights and freedoms of a person or a citizen and his obligations established by this Constitution are part and an expression of socialist, democratic and self- governing relations in which a person is free of any exploitation and by his work he creates conditions for thorough development and free expression and protection of his personality showing respect for human dignity. Human rights and freedoms of a person or a citizen are only limited when they meet human rights and freedoms of others and by the interests of a socialist society. Socialist society ensures the conditions for realisation and protection of human rights and freedoms as complete as possible as established in the Constitution. Any activity that violates those human rights and freedoms of a person or a citizen is in contradiction with the interests of a socialist society.

Having in mind that education, science and culture are essential factor in the development of a socialist society, increasing work productivity, developing of creativity forces of people and thorough development of their personality, humanisation of socialist and self- governing relationships and general progress of the society, socialist union ensures the freedom of creativity and promotes conditions for advancement and development of education, science, culture and artistic creativity in order to serve the increase of creative capabilities of workers as successfully as possible and advancing the development of the socialist and self- governing relationships and versatile development of a free and human personality.

Education and schooling stand on the basis of achievements of modern science, and particullarly on the basis of Marxism, as the foundation of scientific socialism, which serves to train workers for working process, self- government and their education in the light of the victories of socialist revolution, socialist ethics, self-management democratisation, socialist patriotism, brotherhood and unity and equality of nations and nationalities and socialist internationalism.

Workers of organisations of associated labour and other organisations and self-managing unions on the basis of mutual solidarity and socialist humanism, provide economic and social security and establish working conditions much more optimal and development of complete personality of a worker. These goals of the social policy become applicable through continuous improvement and equalisation of living and working conditions through disqualification, but acting on the basis of mutuality and solidarity, differences followed by the economical hold up and other unequal living and working conditions, equalising the opportunities for work through preventing and eliminating of the social differences which are not based on applying of principle of the share of work.

Socialist social union ensures material conditions and other conditions for the realisation of the rights of fighters, military invalids and families of the martyrs, who are guaranteed for their social security.

In order to protect and improve living environment, workers and citizens, organisations of associated labour, other organisations and self-managing unions and socialist society provide conditions for protection and improvement of natural resources of living which are of interest for safe life and creative work of present generations and future ones.

VI

Workers, citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, are determined to direct all their forces toward creative work in peace and building of socialist and self-managing society, fully implement peace policy against aggression, war and aggressive pressures of any kind. In order to enable their peaceful development and socialism, they are determined to use all what is up to them to defend independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, socialist and self-managing order of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by means of war and other forms of general people's resistance. Thus, workers, citizens, nations and nationalities organise and build general people's defense as inseparable part of socialist and self-managing order, being conscious that defense capabilities of the society and preparing for war is much bigger as a form of organising to defend the social union as developed as the overall social defense, and the probability of aggression is smaller. Strengthening the defense capabilities of the country is a part of peace policy and equal international co-operation.

The general people's defense in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a unified system and its organisation, preparation and participation of the federation, member republics and autonomous provinces, municipalities, organisations of associated labour, local unions, self-managing unions of interest and self-managing organisations and other socio- political organisations and other social organisations, workers and citizens in the armed war and in all other forms of resistance in performing their tasks in defending the country. In the general people's defense, armed war is a decisive form of resisting against any aggression. The Armed Forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are carriers of the armed war, which compose an integral part. Leading and supreme commanding of the armed forces ensures unity and integrity of the armed war.

VII

Starting from a belief that peaceful co-existence and an active co-operation among the states and equal nations regardless of the differences that appear in their social order are a necessary condition for peace and social prosperity in the World, The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia establishes its international relationships on the principles of respect for sovereignty, national equality, not interfering in domestic affairs of other countries, socialist internationalism and finding solution for international conflicts in a peaceful way. In its international relationships the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abides by the principles of the United Nations Charter, fulfilling its international commitments taken over and actively participating in the activities of international organisations to which it belongs to.

In order to apply these principles, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia makes supports:

establishment and promotion of all kinds of international co-operation which serve the strengthening of peace, respect, equality and friendship among nations and states and closely exchanging material goods and spiritual ones for the sake of mutual communication and development of other relations which contribute the realisation of common economical, cultural and other interests of nations and states, in particular, developing democratic and socialist relationships within international co-operation as well as social prosperity in general, through elimination of division of the world into two

pacts, abandoning the use of violence or threatening within international relationships and realisation of general and complete demilitarisation;

the right of every person to establish and build their social and political order freely, in a way and by means they have chosen themselves;

the right of people for self-determination and national independence and thus having the right to carry liberation war in order to achieve these goals;

respecting the rights of minorities including the rights of the parts of Yugoslav nations living as national minorities in other countries;

international support for nations which conduct rightful war for their national independence and liberation from imperialism, colonialism and all other forms of national pressure and subjugation;

development of such international co-operation which enables equal economic relationships in the World, having available independently natural resources and promotion of the conditions for fast development of the countries which hold up in their development;

showing respect toward norms of the international law accepted by all.

Making any effort for overall political, economical, scientific and cultural co-operation with other nations and states. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a socialist union of the people stands for its point of view that this co-operation should contribute the promotion of such democratic forms of correlation between states, nations and people, which correspond the interests of those aforementioned aims of social prosperity and thus it is an open union.

It is the task of all bodies, organisations and individuals that during their economic, political and cultural and other international relationships and in their relationships with international bodies and organisations to abide by these foreign policy principles and international activities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia trying to apply them.

VIII

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, as the initiator and organiser of the national liberation war and socialist revolution and as a conscious carrier of aspirations and interests of working class and all other workers in socialism building and in applying solidarity among the working people, brotherhood and unity among the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia**.**

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia with its work toward political and ideational orientation in the conditions of socialist and self-managing social democracy, is the main initiator and the carrier of political activity for protection and further development of the socialist revolution, socialist and self-managing relationships, in particular, through strengthening socialist and social democratic awareness and it is responsible for this.

The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, established during the national liberation war and socialist revolution as a democratic and volunteer front of the workers and citizens and all other organised socialist forces lead by the Communist Party and structured further in the conditions of socialist self-managing union, is a wide foundation of their social and political activity in socialist and self-managing system.

Within Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, workers and citizens and Communist Party, as the leading ideational and political force and other social and political organisations and all organised socialist forces make real the political unity of the action of socialist forces which lead the social development under the authority of self-management of the working class and all other workers. Thus, their aim is:

to hold discussions on social issues and take political initiatives in all areas of social life and co-ordinate attitudes, determine political attitudes in the light of finding solution for those issues, orientating the social development and realisation of the rights and interests of working people, then realisation of equality among the nations and nationalities and advancing socialist and democratic self-managing relationships and make proposals for finding solution for different social issues and give an overview to their delegates in assemblies of social and political unions;

to determine common programs for social activities and common criteria for election of delegations within basic organisations of associated labour, local unions and other organisations and self-managing unions, also the election of delegates for the assemblies of social and political unions, make sure about proposals and democratic appointment of candidates meant to be members of delegations in organisations and self-managing unions, as well as candidates for delegates in the assemblies of social and political unions, and candidates who exercise public functions or self-managing functions or other social functions; to discuss on general issues of staffing policy, their training and determine criteria for selection of staff;

to monitor the work of authority bodies and governing bodies of organisations and self-managing unions, as well as holders of public self-managing functions or other social functions expressing their positions and evaluations and do social auditing of their work, especially in ensuring publicity and responsibility in the work;

to establish conditions for the overall participation of youth and their organisations in social and political life;

to provide information for the working people and citizens and their impact in the social system of informing as well as realisation of the role of press and other forms of information and public communications;

to struggle for the human relationships among the people, developing a socialist and democratic awareness in order to avoid phenomena which impede the development of socialist and democratic self-managing which in any way may damage it.

It is the task of social and political unions within their rights and obligations to provide material and other conditions for the fulfillment of functions of the Socialist League of the Working People of Yugoslavia, which are established by the constitution.

Workers who are voluntarily organised in a syndicate, as a wider organisation of the working class, struggle for the realisation of the working class positions, as established by the constitution; for the realisation of socialist and self-managing relationships with workers playing a decisive role in managing of social reproduction; for the realisation of interests and self-managing rights of the workers and other rights of workers in all spheres of live and work providing equal conditions for workers in co-operative work and joining of the tools, making profits and sharing incomes, as well as determining common criteria of the share according to work results; connection and interaction of self-managing integration of different fields of social work; for the

development of means of production of society, increasing the productivity of work; harmonisation of self-management meeting the common and general interests of individuals; increasing the workers' education and training them to exercise different self-managing functions and other social functions; for proposing and democratic appointment of candidates to be members of delegations in organisations and self-managing unions, as well as candidates for delegates in the assemblies of social and political unions; for a wider participation of the workers in exercising functions of the authority and in managing of other social works; for realisation of interest of working class in staffing policy; in protection of the workers' rights; for providing social safety and improvement of living conditions for the workers as well as developing and strengthening of solidarity and increasing their awareness and self-managing class responsibility.

Syndicate takes the initiative for the self-managing agreements and other social agreements, participates directly in those self-managing agreements, assemblies of the social and political unions and other social and state bodies in finding the solution for the issues regarding social and material situation of the working class.

IX

The socio-economic and political system and other relations established by this constitution are oriented in expanding of conditions for the further development of the socialist society in order to face its contradictions in this social prosperity, which is the base of all development of the means of production, higher productivity in work, welfare and the overall development of people as a free personality will enable such a development of social relationships, in which the principle of communism may come true- "Each according to his capabilities-to each according to needs".

For that purpose self-managing bodies, state bodies, organisations and self-managing unions, social and political organisations and other organisations, working people and citizens are directly obliged throughout their activity to: expand and strengthen material foundations of the society and lives of the individuals through development of the means of production, increasing the work productivity and continuous advancement for the social and self-managing relationships;

to promote conditions which could eliminate social and economical divergences between physical and intellectual work in which people's work will be a comprehensive expression of human creativity and personality;

to expand and develop all forms of self-management and socialist self-managing democracy especially in the spheres where functions of the political authority prevail;

to limit violence and promote conditions for its ceasing and build relationships among people based on the awareness of the common interests, socialist ethics and free human creativity;

to contribute the realisation of human rights and freedoms, humanisation of social environment of human personality, strengthening solidarity and humanity among people and having respect for human dignity;

to develop overall co-operation toward getting closer with all other nations, in accordance with progressive aspirations of manhood in establishing a free community of all nations in the world.

X

Expressing the basic principles of a socialist and self-managing society and its prosperity, this part of the constitution is a base and orientation for further interpretation of the constitution and laws including the activities of all everybody and everyone.

PART ONE

THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Article 1

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a federal state having the form of a state community of voluntarily united nations and their socialist member republics and socialist autonomous provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, which are constituent parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, based on authority and self-management of working class and all working people, socialist and democratic self-managing unions of the working people and citizens as well as equal nations and nationalities.

Article 2

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is composed of Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Socialist Republic of Serbia as well as Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Socialist of Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which are within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Socialist Republic of Croatia and Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

Article 3

The Socialist Republic is a state based on sovereignty of nations, the authority and self-management of working people and all workers, and it is a socialist self-managing democratic community of working people, citizens and equal nations and nationalities.

Article 4

The social autonomous province is considered to be a social autonomous social political community, also a self-managing and democratic one, based on authority and self-management of the working class and all working people, in which working people together with the citizens, nations and nationalities fulfil their sovereign rights, when that is of interest of all working people, citizens, nations and nationalities of the Republic in general, established by the Constitution of Socialist Republic of Serbia –and within the Republic.

Article 5

The territory of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is unique, consisting of territories of socialist republics.

The territory of a Republic may not be altered without the approval of the republic, whereas the territory of the autonomous province may not be altered without the

approval of autonomous province as well. The border of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may not be altered without the approval of all member republics and autonomous provinces.

Boundaries between the member republics may be altered only by their consent, and when it concerns the autonomous province-on the basis of its consent.

Article 6

The badge of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shows a field encircled with wheatears. Wheatears are bound at the bottom with a blue band bearing the date written -29.XI 1943. In the middle of the wheatear top there is a red five-pointed star. In the middle of the field, there are six torches in the slanting position with the flames fusing in one fire.

Article 7

The flag of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia consists of three colours: blue, white, and red, with the red star with five points in the centre. Rapport between the width and the length of the flag is one with two. Flag colours are placed horizontally, in this order from the top: blue, white, and red. Each colour occupies one third of the flag. The star has regular shape with five points with golden border. The middle star dot fits with the dot in which the flag diagonals intersect. The upper point of the flag enters until the middle of the blue flag colour leaving the bottom of the points in the red flag colour.

Article 8

The Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has an anthem.

Article 9

The capital of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is Belgrade.

PART TWO

The Social System

C h a p t e r I

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM

1.The Status of Man in Associated Labour, and Social Property

Article 10

The socialist socio-economical system of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be based on freely associated labour and socially-owned means of production and on workers' self-managing production, in social product division within the basic and other organisations of associated labour and in social reproduction as a whole.

Article 11

The duty and duty results shall determine the material and social position of an individual, based on the equal rights and responsibilities.

No one may achieve neither directly nor indirectly material benefits nor other benefits with the use of other people's labour.

No one in any way should disturb or limit the worker to equally decide regarding his task conditions and results of his task, with other workers.

Article 12

The means of production and other means of associated labour and products generated by associated labour, and incomes realised through associated labour, resources intended for fulfilment of associated and general social needs, nature prosperity and goods in general use, shall be social property.

No one may acquire the right of property of social resources which are work conditions in basic organisations and other organisations of associated labour, or material base in order to fulfil the function of organisations of self-managing communities or other self-managing organisations and communities and also socio-political communities.

Social resources may not be used for appropriation, neither for creating conditions for such appropriation.

Article 13

In associated labour the worker working with socially-owned resources shall have the inalienable right to work with these resources, in order to fulfil his own personal and social needs, and to govern his own duty, conditions and results of his duty freely and equally with other workers in associated labour.

The rights, obligations and responsibilities concerning disposal, utilisation and management of social resources shall be regulated by the constitution and statute, in line with the nature and purpose of these resources.

Article 14

Exercising their right to work with socially-owned resources, all workers in associated labour working with socially owned resources, shall be guaranteed the right in the basic organisations of associated labour in which they work and in any other forms of associating of labour and resources, together and on equal footing with other workers, to manage the work and business of the organisations of associated labour and the affairs and resources in the totally of relations of social reproduction, to regulate mutual relations in labour, to decide on income realised through various forms of pooling of labour and resources, and to earn personal income.

Basic organisation associated labour are the basic forms of associated labour in which the workers directly and equally realise their socio-economic and other self-managing rights and decide on other issues concerning their socio-economic status.

Any act or conduct causing the intrusion of the workers rights is considered unconstitutional.

Article 15

In exercising the right to work with social resources, workers in associated labour shall be mutually responsible to use these means in a socially and economically opportune manner for constantly renewing, expanding and improving them, as the economic foundation of their own and of total social labour, and for fulfilling their working obligations conscientiously.

In the associated labour the workers, in order to fulfil their right to work with social resources may not acquire material benefits or other advantages that are not based on their labour.

Article 16

Workers in organisations of associated labour, active in the fields of education, science, culture, health, social welfare and other social activities, shall earn through a free exchange of their work for the work of working people, whose needs and interests in these fields they serve.

Workers in basic organisations of associated labour shall perform this free exchange of their work directly with the working people whose interests and needs they serve, either by their organisations of associated labour and organisations of self-managing communities, respectively within the organisations of self-managing community.

Organisations of associated labour workers regarding social activities, achieve the same socio-economical position, with the free exchange of work similar to the workers in organisations of associated labour in other activities.

According to the principles of free exchange organisations of work of associated labour, workers also earn incomes in other activities in which the influence of market lawfulness may not be a basis for the adjustment of needs and work, nor a basis for assessing the value of work.

Article 17

Total income, as a result of associated labour of workers in a basic organisation of associated labour and total social labour, earned through different forms of labour and resources on the basis of the action of the market laws and on the self governing basis of conditions, friendly determined concerning the earn of the incomes, workers in basic organisations of associated labour in conformity with their constitutional rights and responsibilities toward other workers in associated labour and toward social community as a whole.

Basic organisations of associated labour shall distribute among themselves the entire income jointly realised through the pooling of labour and resources according to their contribution to the realisation of this income, on the basis of criteria spelled out by them in self-management agreements.

Income realised in a basic organisation of associated labour shall provide the economic foundation for the rights of the workers to decide on the conditions of their labour and the distribution of income, and to earn personal incomes.

Article 18

The part of income which is the result of work under exceptionally favourable natural conditions, or which is the result of exceptional privileges on the market or any other exceptional privileges in income earning, shall be used in accordance with the self governing agreements and law, in order to develop the organisation of associated labour in which this income has been realised, or to development the economic foundations of associated labour in the municipality, Republic, or Autonomous Province concerned.

The administration of the part of the incomes used for the development of the economic foundations of associated labour in the Municipality, Republic, or Autonomous Province shall be based on the principles of self-management.

Article 19

Workers in a basic organisation of associated labour shall allocate income to personal and collective consumption, the expansion of the economic foundations of associated labour, and the reserve fund

Workers shall allocate to personal and collective consumption a part of income, which is proportionate to their contribution to the realisation of this income made through their labour and the investment of social resources representing workers' past labour.

Article 20

In accordance with the principle of distribution according to work performed and the rise in productivity of his own and total social labour, and in accordance with the principle of solidarity of workers in associated labour, each worker shall be entitled, from the income of his basic organisation of associated labour, to a personal income for the satisfaction of his personal, common and general social needs, according to the results of his labour and his personal contribution made to the increase in the income of the basic organisation with his current and past work.

Article 21

Workers in a basic organisation of associated shall determine fundamentals of and criteria of the allocation of incomes and also fundamentals of and criteria of allocation of resources for their personal incomes.

Workers in a basic organisation of associated labour together with the workers of other organisation of associated labour, determine the common foundations and criteria for the distribution of income and allocation of resources for personal incomes.

Should the distribution of income or the allocation of resources for personal incomes disrupt relations corresponding to the principle of distribution according to work performed, or upset the course of social reproduction, measures may be introduced by law to ensure the equality of workers in the implementation of the principle of distribution according to work performed, or to prevent or eliminate disruption in social reproduction.

Article 22

Every worker in associated labour working with social resources shall be guaranteed the right to a personal income and other rights on the basis of the labour to an amount and volume that ensure his economic and social security.

Guaranteed personal income level, the volume of other guaranteed rights, and the manner of their realisation, shall be determined by self-managing agreements, social agreements and the law, especially from the general level productivity of total social labour and on the general environment conditions under which the worker works and lives.

Article 23

A temporary restriction on the use by workers in basic organisations of associated labour of a part of means of social reproduction, or an obligation to pool part of these means to finance specific indispensable needs of social reproduction may be introduced by the law, under conditions specified by the constitution. The obligatory pooling of part of the means of social reproduction may not lastingly deprive workers in basic organisations of associated labour of their rights concerning these means.

Article 24

The organisation of associated labour, respectively other social-legal person shall be responsible for the obligations with the social resources that possesses.

Article 25

The rights of organisation of associated labour and other social-legal person, may be appropriated or restricted when it concerns the real estate and some individual movables and other rights in social ownership, with respective award and according to the procedure determined by the law, only in the cases required by the needs of the space plan regulation or facility building with social importance, determined in accordance with the law, or other general interest determined by the law.

As a matter of the rights which were taken away concerning the land or other natural resources the organisation of associated labour, respectively the other social legal person, has the right of an award only regarding the work and invested means in this land or in other natural resources. In cases when the land and other natural resources are conditions of the work, then the organisation of associated labour or other social-legal person shall be entitled to compensation, which will ensure that these conditions do not deteriorate.

Article 26

To the workers of the basic organisation of associated labour using the means of other organisations of associated labour during its activity, which according to this base are entitled to the earnings earned as associated, are provided with the means intended for their personal and associated consume within the incomes achieved in this way, in accordance with bases and common criteria which value in organisation of associated labour, and also with the means intended for labour material base expansion according to their contribution to jointly earned income.

Criteria for determining the contribution to jointly earned income, shall be established by the self-managing agreement, in accordance with unique principles upon association of the means, as determined by federal law.

Organisations of associated labour, which associate the means, according to this base, may not gain the right of permanent participation in organisations of associated labour income, which use the same means in their activity.

The right for participation in the jointly earned income based on the association of means, shall cease when, apart from the participation in to jointly earned income, the organisation of associated labour has also been returned the resources through the association of means of which this right was acquired, or, when in conformity with the self-management agreement, the right to restitution of resources has ceased to exist.

Article 27

Organisation of associated labour during the activity may use means belonging to other people, under conditions and limits determined by federal law.

The workers in organisation of associated labour, who use the means invested by foreign persons, have the same social-economic rights and other self-managing rights similar to other workers in organisation of associated labour which in their activity use means that belong to other organisations of associated labour.

The foreign persons who invested the means in the organisation of associated labour in the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may participate in the income of this organisation only within the limits and conditions determined for mutual relations of local organisations of associated labour.

The rights of foreign persons regarding the means which they invested in the organisation of associated labour in the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may not be reduced by law or other enactment, after the contract in which these rights were determined has become valid.

Article 28

The organisation of associated labour in order to expand the economic foundations of labour may collect financial resources from the citizens in order to provide them with repayment of these resources and compensation for investment in the way of interest or other benefits determined by the law.

Article 29

The working communities are established by the workers of organisation of associated labour operating with administrative professional work, auxiliary work and similar activities with common interest concerning some organisations within it, by the workers who do similar duties in agriculture co-operative or other co-operative, as well as workers of business association organisation, in the bank and security community. Under conditions determined by the law workers in such communities may be organised as an organisation of associated labour.

Workers who perform other duties within the organisation of associated labour with common interest concerning a few organisations within it, as well as workers who do similar activities concerning agricultural co-operative or other co-operative, may establish the work community only in case when conditions determined by constitution do not exist, in order to be organised as a basic organisation of associated labour.

Workers of these work communities shall be entitled to resources for their personal and collective consumption in accordance with the principle of division according to the duties and with bases and criteria of distribution, which are valid in organisations of associated labour, and also other self-managing workers rights in organisation of associated labour in accordance with the nature of the duties which they perform, and with common interest that these work communities were established for.

The mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities of workers in such work communities and of beneficiaries of their services, shall be regulated by self-managing agreements, and mutual relations among workers in such work communities shall be regulated by their self-managing acts in conformity with this self-managing agreement.

Article 30

Workers in work community who perform tasks for organisations of self-managing communities and also for other self-managing organisations and communities including their associations, social-political organisations and other social organisations, citizens associations and social-political community bodies, shall be entitled to resources for personal and collective consumption, in accordance with the principle of division according to the task, with bases and criteria sociable determined concerning the division which are valid for organisations of associated labour. They also have other self-managing rights in accordance with the nature of the works they perform and with social political responsibility of organisations, communities and bodies for which they perform the duties-for task fulfilment and duty fulfilment.

The rights, obligations and mutual responsibilities of workers of these communities, and other working organisations, of communities and bodies for which they perform the duties, are arranged with self-managing agreement, respectively with the contract, in accordance by the law.

In these work communities, organisations' rights, authorisations and the responsibilities, communities and bodies for which they perform the duties, may not be passed.

The law arranges the workers rights, obligations, and responsibilities in working communities of social-political community bodies. When this is allowed by the nature of activity of the organisation concerned, also by self-managing agreement, respectively

with work community contract and by these bodies, and with self-managing enactments of the work community.

Active military personnel and civil persons serving in the Armed forces of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall realise respective rights in accordance with federal law in compliance with the nature of this activity and character of the Armed Forces.

Article 31

Working people who with their personal work independently perform as a profession the artistic activity or other cultural activity, legal profession or other professional activity have principally similar social-economic position and essentially similar rights and obligations with other workers in organisations of associated labour.

Working people who perform any of these activities may unite their labour and establish temporarily or permanent working communities, which essentially have similar position with organisations of associated labour in which working people are entitled to the same rights and duties with workers in organisations of associated labour.

Law designates conditions through which these people and their work communities fulfil the rights and their obligations, and the conditions through which by performing these activities they may use and manage the socially owned resources. It is also designated by the law the way of performing the co-operation between the working people with organisations of associated labour, as well as the way of their participation in creating conditions for work in these organisations and in possession of own results expressed through incomes fulfilled jointly.

Article 32

Workers in organisations of associated labour, in accordance with mutual and solidarity principle jointly and equally provide continuous improvement of workers' living conditions, with association of means for this aim and otherwise.

Organisations of associated labour and also social-political communities in accordance with mutual and solidarity principle must give economical support and other support to organisations of associated labour which fall in economical difficulties, and to also take measures for their reclaiming if this goes in common interest of every organisation of associated labour, respectively in social interest.

The organisation of associated labour by itself or in agreement with other organisations of associated labour, in accordance with mutually and solidarity principles, provide means intended for work enclose, re-qualification and fulfilment of the gained workers' rights, in case if there is no need for them anymore in the organisation of associated labour or in case the organisation stops functioning.

The worker may not lose the quality of basic organisation associated labour worker, unless there is provided another job for him which appropriates his abilities and qualifications in cases of technological progress or other progress which contribute to the growth of work production and bigger success of organisation.

The responsibility for association of means regarding these aims and work enclose in general may be determined by the law, and may also determine the conditions for using these means.

Article 33

Workers in associated labour shall contribute to the satisfaction of constitutionally determined general social needs in the socio- political communities by paying taxes and other dues to these communities on the income of their basic organisations of associated labour and on their personal incomes, in accordance with the purpose or aims which the resources collected through such taxes and dues serve.

The obligation to pay taxes and other dues to the socio-political communities shall be determined in accordance with the ability of the economy to ensure, in accordance with the level of productivity of social labour as a whole and in conformity with the requirements of material and social development which correspond to the economy's possibilities and the long term interests of the development of the productive forces of society, the satisfaction of the personal and common needs of the workers and the requirements of expanded reproduction. These obligations shall be determined in accordance with the ability of organisations of associated labour to secure, according to general obligations of the economy, the results of their labour and the business success achieved by them, the satisfaction of these needs.

These principles shall also apply if the socio-political communities with their enactments impose some temporary restrictions on the use of resources managed by workers in organisations of associated labour or introduce an obligation to associate such resources.

2.Associating of Labour and Means of Social Reproduction

Article 34

In basic organisation of associated labour workers may perform the association of work and means of social reproduction in working communities and other forms of work and association of means.

The rights, obligations and mutual responsibilities in different forms of work and association of means, workers in basic organisations of associated labour arrange them with self-managing agreement in accordance with the law, by providing in the wholeness of these agreements the workers rights guaranteed by constitution.

Article 35

Working organisation is a self-managing independent, workers organisation bound by common interests in work and also organised in basic organisations of associated labour within it, or bound directly with unique working process.

The working organisation may be established by the organisations of associated labour, organisations of self-managing communities, local communities, and socio-political communities and also by the social-juridical persons.

In conditions and the way determined by the law working organisation may be established by the working people in order to fulfil the right for work or in order to fulfil production needs and also organisation services by which it is established. In accordance with the law, civil juridical individuals may also establish working organisation.

Working people respectively civil juridical individuals who invested their personal means in the organisations established by them, against this organisation according to these means may only have the rights which have the citizens of whom the organisation of associated labour collect the means in order to expand the material base

It may be arranged by the law that working people, respectively civil juridical individuals shall not be allowed to establish working organisations regarding the performance of determined activities.

Working organisations have the same position, while workers within it have the same social economic rights and responsibilities and also other self-managing rights and responsibilities, regardless of the fact who established the working organisation.

Article 36

Workers in the part of working organisation constituting a unity of the work, in which the result of their associated work may be expressed independently as a value in working organisation or in the market, and in which the workers may fulfil their social-economical rights and also other self-managing rights, are entitled and obliged to organise this part of working organisation as a basic organisation of associated labour.

Workers within the working organisation, where there is a lack of conditions in order to organise a few parts as basic organisations of associated labour, fulfil within the same working organisation the same rights that workers of basic organisations of associated labour enjoy. The statute and other self-managing acts in accordance with the constitution and the law, arrange social-economical relations and also other self-managing relations within basic organisation of associated labour.

In case of having any conflict during the basic organisation of associated labour establishment, until the conflict is resolved, the rights, obligations and the responsibilities they had until the day of decision making for which the conflict is caused, may not be changed against the workers who took decision in order to organise basic organisation of associated labour.

Article 37

Workers are entitled to separate from the working organisation, the basic organisation of associated labour in which they are working.

Basic organisation of associated labour which is being separated, is obliged to arrange the way and conditions of performing the obligations in agreement with other basic organisations of associated labour and also with working organisation as a whole, until it is separated, and to also pay the damage caused by this separation.

Workers are not allowed to perform the separation of their basic organisation of associated labour from the working organisation, if this against the overall interest would cause difficulties or would make the work impossible in basic organisations of associated labour, respectively in the working organisation as a whole.

Article 38

Working organisations may be associated in different ways of compounded organisations of associated labour, while basic organisations of associated labour and working organisations, in communities and other forms of organisations of associated labour unification in which determined associated interest are being accomplished.

Obligatory integration of different designated sorts of organisations of associated labour, in communities in which in overall interest labour system unity is provided in respective fields may be determined by the law or social-political community decision of constitution based on law, under conditions determined by the constitution.

Article 39

Organisations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest and other social juridical individuals with self-managing agreement may establish the bank as a special organisation in order to finish the creditor work and other banker work and together with other individuals to unite the means regarding the fulfilment of common interests regarding the means provided in cash in order to perform, expand and progress the activity of other self-managing communities and in order to fulfil other common interests.

The social-juridical individuals, with whose means the bank operates, manage the banking activity. After the activity expenses are paid and after the means for working bank community are allocated, these social-juridical individuals among themselves deliver the means fulfilled by the bank.

Social-juridical individuals are entitled to manage the determined bank duties in the bank unit working by their means.

Social-political community may not manage the bank duties, neither may establish the bank.

Mutual relations of social juridical individuals with whose means the bank operates, bank governing and also bank activity are all managed by self-managing agreement, regarding the bank establishment, by the statute and the law.

Article 40

The business activities of financial organisations established for deposit-collection regarding the savings and governing of these organisations, with also the bank activity related with the collection of saving deposits, are all arranged by the law in accordance with unique principles of creditor system.

Citizens' rights regarding the participation in activity management of these financial organisations, according to the savings accounts, and in order to gain other favours except the contracted interests, is arranged by law.

Article 41

In organisations of associated labour, dealing with other activities except the activities engage in banking or similar ones, organisations of associated labour, organisations of self-managing communities and other social-juridical individuals related to this activity, have the same rights with social-juridical individuals in bank, with the means of whom the bank operates.

If the internal banking or similar operations are organised within the organisations of associated labour, these operations shall be governed by the principles applying to banking operations.

Article 42

Organisations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest, socio-political communities and other social-juridical individuals with self-managing agreement may establish a community of life and property insurance for the same, related or different risks and losses, or for several different kinds of risks or losses, and may pool in it, together with other persons, on principles of reciprocity and solidarity, resources for life and property insurance and for the purpose of eliminating or lessening the unafavourable effect of such losses.

In an insurance community in which the resources have been associated regarding the wealth and people insurance from some different kinds of risks, and losses, the insured persons who associate the resources in order to be insured from the same or similar kinds of risks or losses, establish special risk community and associate the resources in special security funds intended for these losses. The insured persons in risk communities in agreement with other insured persons within the same insured community, determine the way of conditions in which the fund means destined for responsibility fulfilment regarding one kind of losses, may be used for fulfilling the obligations regarding other kinds of damages.

Socio juridical persons who associate the resources in insurance community, respectively in risk community, conduct the activities of these communities.

Socio-juridical individuals mutual relations who associate the means within the insurance community, and also the management of this community and its activity are arranged by self-managing agreement of community establishment, with the statute or other self-managing enactment and also by the law.

Citizens and civil juridical persons-the insured, participate in insurance community management, respectively risk community, and fulfil other rights in accordance with insurance community statute and the law.

Article 43

Relations between organisations of associated labour, dealing with tasks related to the sale of goods and services and productive and other organisations they are working with, are based in the co-operation principle and self-managing work association and also on the means within this co-operation. These organisations shall, on a basis of equality, exercise a mutual influence on business and development policies, bear joint risks and joint responsibility for the expansion of the economic foundations of labour and the rise in labour productivity in production and trade, and shall share the income earned through this co-operation according to their contribution to the realisation of this income.

Organisations of associated labour which deal with export and import duties are organised and work according to the obliged co-operation principle with productive and other organisations of associated labour for which they do the export and import, and within this co-operation they determine the joint production policy, respectively regarding some other activity, and the export import policy. They deliver joint income and also income realised by this co-operation. They are aware of the risk responsibility of this activity and the responsibility concerning the production and circulation progress, in accordance with self-managing agreement or with the contract of this co-operation.

It shall be regulated by federal statute in which cases and under what conditions the organisations of associated labour dealing with the export import duties with other works of circulation wholesale goods and with other duties regarding circulation goods and determined services by law, shall necessarily associate duties and means with productional organisations and other organisations of associated labour they are working with. The way and the manner of work and association of means, the manner of decision regarding the common activity, common risk responsibility and the principle of associated income realised division shall be regulated by the federal law.

Organisations of associated labour dealing with the sale of consumer goods and services regarding direct consume, shall be obliged to co-operate with organisations of

self-managing communities, local and other communities and organisations of the consumers regarding duties in common interest, by the manner determined by the law.

Article 44

Organisation of associated labour may operate and invest means of social reproduction abroad, under conditions and within the limits determined by federal law.
The rights and means gained abroad on any bases by the organisation of associated labour are social resources ingredients conducting the workers of this organisation.

In organisation of associated labour operating with foreign states the workers working abroad have the same rights, obligations and responsibilities like the workers of this domestic organisation.

Article 45

Basic and other organisations of associated labour, their communities and other forms of organisation of associated labour, banks, communities of life and property insurance and other financial organisations shall be juridical persons with rights, obligations and responsibilities based on the constitution, law and self-managing agreements regarding the association, respectively based on the act of establishment.

These organisations, communities and associations including their rights, obligations and responsibilities in juridical circulation are enrolled in organisation of associated labour register.

Article 46

Against organisations of associated labour, their communities or other associations of these organisations in which the realisation of workers' self-managing rights has been substantially disrupted, or which do not fulfil their statutory obligations or have caused serious damage to social interests, temporary measures specified by law may be taken under conditions and by a procedure provided for by law. If this is necessary in order to prevent such practices, the realisation of individual self-management rights of the workers and/or of organisations or associations and their bodies may be temporary restricted by these measures.

Article 47

If the conflict between the workers arises in some parts of the organisation within the organisation of associated labour, respectively between the workers and organisation bodies of social political communities, which could not be solved in regular way, in that case workers are entitled and obliged to submit their requests related to the conflict through the trade union organisation.

Trade union organisation is entitled and obliged by the workers requests or its own initiative to start the procedure regarding the conflict solve and to determine the bases and measures in this procedure, joint with organisation of associated labour respective managing bodies, respectively with social-political community bodies, in order to solve the issues which caused the conflict.

Article 48

The organisation of associated labour, respectively joint business organisation which performs the economic activity in conditions and according to the procedure determined by federal law, may be abolished if it doesn't fulfil the conditions determined by federal law in order to perform its activity, or if for a long period it won't be able to

refresh the socially-owned resources with which it operates in order to provide the fulfilment of workers rights guaranteed with constitution regarding their material and social security, or in case of not being able to fulfil other obligations determined by law or being responsible for them by the contract.

Organisation of associated labour performing the social activity, in conditions and procedure determined by the law may be abolished in cases of not having conditions for activity action.

Article 49

It may be regulated by the law and a decision of the assembly of the socio-political community made on the basis of the law that specific activities or affairs of organisations of associated labour which perform social activities shall be treated as being of special social interest; the way of realisation of this special social interest and the realisation of workers' self-managing rights in accordance with this interest may at the same time be regulated by this law and decision.

If so required by a special social interest, the way of realisation of this interest in the activity of organisations of associated labour which carry out economic activities may be regulated by law and a decision of the assembly of the socio-political community made under the authority of the law, when these activities are an irreplaceable condition of the life and work of citizens in a specific field.

Article 50

Organisations of associated labour performing economical activities and also their business associations shall associate in chambers of economy or other general associations in order to have joint progress of the work and activity, and to harmonise special, joint, common and general social interests. In order to arrange the working and development plans and regarding the self-managing arrangements of socio-economical relations, for law promulgation and determination of economical policy and for adjudication and solving of other issues in common interest.

In order to fulfil these aims organisations of associated labour performing social activities may be joint in associations of few activities, respectively in working fields and also in other general associations.

3. Self-Managing Communities of Interest

Article 51

Self-managing communities of interest shall be established directly by working people or through their organisations and their self-managing communities, in order to fulfil the personal and associated needs and interests and to adjust the work with these needs and interests in the field the organisation of self-managing community is established for.

The rights, obligations and responsibilities in mutual relations within the self-managing communities of interest shall be arranged by self-managing agreement for its establishment, by the statute and other self-managing acts.

In order to accomplish the needs and interests of self-managing communities, working people shall pay contribution to these communities from their own earnings and from organisations of associated labour incomes, in accordance with the purpose or aims for which these resources are to be used.

Article 52

Workers and other working people who in the fields of education, science, culture health and social care according to the principle of mutuality and solidarity fulfil the needs and their personal and associated interests including the workers of organisations of associated labour performing the activity in these fields, establish self-managing communities in which they realise free work exchange. They associate the work and the means and equally decide concerning the performance of these activities in accordance with the joint interests. They determine the activity and progress development policy and also fulfil other associated interests.

Mutual relations in these self-managing communities are arranged to insure the rights of the workers and other working people who associate and decide for the means. It is also insured the workers right of organisations of associated labour who perform the activities in the field the self-managing communities was established for, in order to fulfil the same social-economical position in free work exchange, similar with the organisations of associated labour workers.

Self-managing communities may be established on these bases in other fields of social activities as well.

Article 53

In order to insure the social insurance, working people shall establish self-managing communities regarding superannuating insurance, disability insurance or other forms of social insurance in which they associate the means for this aim and according to the principle of mutuality and solidarity, they determine the common and individual obligations against these communities and also the common individual rights which are fulfilled within them.

Based on these bases self-managing communities may also be established in other fields in which with the association of the means in common funds, determined common interests are realised according to the principle of mutuality and solidarity.

Article 54

Workers in the direct manner and through their organisations of associated labour, through other self-managing organisations and communities, form self-managing communities in the field of construction, where these organisations and communities relate objects for construction of the buildings, they establish policy of this construction programme, together with residents they govern residence buildings, buildings that belong to social property and they realise other common interests.

In the Federal law may be expected the establishment of special communities of interest for building constructions and residence governance for the needs of active military personnel and the civilians serving in the Armed Forces of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, also for the needs of the workers and officials in the federal bodies.

Article 55

In the field of communal activities, power production, water management, transport and other activities in the sphere of material production, if the permanent exercise of those activities is necessary for fulfilment of the needs of the certain exploiter, could be established organisation of self-managing communities of interest of the organisations of associated labour in this field, the exploiters of the products and their

services in which they realise common determined interests with self-managing agreement.

Article 56

In the matter of directly fulfilment of their self-managing interests and rights, workers and other working people, their organisations of associated labour, other self-managing organisations and communities - members of self-managing community of interests shall have the right on community interests, with self-managing agreement in certain circumstances on forming a organisation of self-managing community or with its statute, to be organised as a community or fundamental community for the certain region or for fulfilment of a certain common interest so that in this community respectively fundamental community, to fulfil their certain self-managing interests and rights.

Self-managing communities of interest may be united in large communities of interest and may create connections and other association of community interest, also may set up other forms of the mutual co-operation.

When organisation of self-managing community is established for wider region than the municipality territory, for these municipality territories, communities may be established, as a part of this self-managing community of interest.

Article 57

Self-managing communities of interest, basic communities within it, and association of self-managing communities of interest are legal entities with rights, obligations and responsibilities on the basis of constitution, law, self-managing agreement on creating the community of interest, respectively association of community interest and their statute.

Article 58

According to law, respectively assembly resolution of social-political communities based on the law, may establish obligation on foundation, respectively forming a self-managing communities of interest, where activities, specific duties of this kind of community, are in special society interest, also may determine principles about organising and mutual relations in it, and to be determined obligatory pay contribution in this community.

Activities, specific tasks, that are established by the law or assembly resolution of socio-political community, have are particular social interest, self-managing community of interest is obliged to train in the manner according to the law, with assembly resolution of socio-political community.

Article 59

If a self-managing community of interest, which performs activities or affairs of special social interest does not take a decision on which the work of the community of interest essentially depends, the assembly of the socio-political community may, under conditions and by a procedure specified by law, issue a ruling providing for a temporary solution of this question.

Temporary measures provided by law may be taken against a self-managing community of interest in the same cases and under the same conditions as such measures may be taken against organisations of associated labour.

4. Resources of Socio-Political Organisations and of other Social organisations

Article 60

Socio-political organisations and other social organisations, that are defined by law may acquire resources and/or specific rights to resources and use these resources, as social, in the pursuit of their aims and dispose of them in conformity with the statutes of these organisations. Such organisations may, under conditions defined by the law, organise an economic or other activity in accordance with their aims, and may share in income realised through such an activity for the pursuance of these aims.

5. The Socio-Economic Status and Association of Farmers

Article 61

Farmers and members of their households engaged in farming and working with resources subject to the right of ownership are guaranteed the right to realise the constitutionally defined self-management status in socialist socio-economic relationships, to make use of the results achieved through their labour, to satisfy their personal and social needs and, on the basis of their contributions, to enjoy socialist security benefits in accordance with the principles of reciprocity and solidarity.

Article 62

Farmers may associate their work and tools in agriculture co-operative and in the other forms of the farmer communities or they may associate with organisation of associated labour.

Agricultural co-operatives shall, in principle, have the same status, rights, obligations and responsibilities as organisation of associated labour.

Farmers may preserve the ownership on associated resources in agricultural co-operatives or they may determine the right of returning back the value of these resources and other rights based on their association, in conformity with a contract of these communities and co-operative statute.

Farmers who have associated their labour and resources in an agricultural cooperative shall be entitled to part of the income earned by the cooperative, proportionately to how much they have contributed to the realisation of this income with their own labour and the associating of resources and/or through their joint work with the cooperative. The part of income which the cooperative has realised in excess of this amount shall, as social property, be allocated to the funds of the agricultural cooperative and shall be used for the expansion and promotion of its activities.

Article 63

Associating labour and resources in the free and equal manner with the workers in their associated labour with social means, farmers shall expand the economic foundations of their work and shall utilise results of general material and social development, and on this basis more fully satisfy their personal and social needs and develop their working and other abilities.

Farmers who associate their labour and means, in the direct manner, or through agricultural cooperatives or other forms of associations of farmers, with an organisation of associated labour and lastingly co-operate with it, shall manage on an equal basis with the workers of this organisation common affairs and jointly decide on jointly earned income, and shall share in its distribution according to their contribution to the realisation of this income, in conformity with the self-management agreement.

6.Independent Personal Labour with Resources in Citizens' Ownership

Article 64

The freedom of independent personal labour with means of labour in citizens' ownership shall be guaranteed, provided the performance of activities with personal labour corresponds to the way, the economic basis and possibilities of personal labour, and provided it is not contrary to the principle of income earning according to work performed or to other foundations of the socialist social system.

Conditions for performing activities with independent personal labour with means of labour in citizens' ownership and property rights to these means and to business premises used for performance of activities with independent personal labour shall be established by law.

Activities that may not be exercised by independent personal labour with means in citizens' ownership may be determined by the law, when social interests require so.

Article 65

Working people who independently perform activities with their own personal labour and resources in citizens' ownership may form cooperatives, may associate, according to equal principles, their labour and resources, and jointly posses the income earned by the cooperative.

Cooperative formed by working people who independently perform activities with personal labour in citizens' ownership shall have the status, rights, obligations and responsibilities of an agricultural cooperative and its members shall have the status, rights, obligations and responsibilities as members of agricultural cooperative.

Article 66

Working people that independently perform activities with their own personal labour with resources in citizens' ownership, in conformity with law and contracts, may associate labour and resources with organisation of associated labour in different forms of co-operation and other forms of business co-operation. Within these co-operations working people shall participate in the management of joint affairs, jointly decide on jointly earned income, and shall share in its distribution proportionately to their contribution to the realisation of this income.

Article 67

Working people who independently perform activities with his personal using resources in citizens' ownership, on a self-management basis, may associate their work and means of work with the work of other people within organisation of associated labour.

A working man who has associated his work and resources with the work of other people in such contractual organisation of associated labour shall have the right to conduct, as manager, the business of the contractual organisation and, together with other workers, to decide on its operation and development.

The manager and workers in a contractual organisation of associated labour shall, on the basis of their labour, be entitled to resources for the satisfaction of their personal and common needs; the manager shall, on account of the resources which he has associated, also be entitled to part of the income accruing to him in conformity with the principles applying to the associating of labour and social resources in organisations of associated labour.

The part of income realised in a contractual organisation of associated labour which is left after the allocation of resources for the satisfaction of the personal and common needs of the manager and workers and of the part of income accruing to the manager on account of the resource ha has associated in the organisation, shall become social property. The workers, together with manager, shall on the basis of their labour manage this part of income as social resources.

The terms and the way of formation and operation of a contractual organisation of associated labour, and its rights, obligations and responsibilities shall be regulated by law, and the mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities of the manager and workers shall be regulated by contract in conformity with law. The way and terms of associating the resources and the way and terms of their withdrawal or the restitution of the resources invested by the manager in the contractual organisation, shall also be regulated by contract.

The manager of a contractual organisation of associated labour shall be retain the right of ownership over, and other contractual rights regarding, the resources ha has associated in this organisation. With the withdrawal or repayment of these resources, the rights the manager enjoys in the contractual organisation in his capacity of manager shall be extinguished.

Article 68

It shall be regulated by law in which activities, in accordance with their nature and social needs, and under what conditions a working man who independently performs activities with his personal labour and resources in citizens' ownership may, exceptionally and to a limited extent, without forming a contractual organisations of associated labour, make use of the additional labour of other persons by employing them.

A working man and the workers he wishes to employ shall enter into an employment contract in conformity with the collective contract entered into between the relevant trade union and the appropriate chamber of economy or another association representing working people who independently perform activities with their personal labour and resources in citizens' ownership. Such collective contracts shall ensure these workers, in accordance with the rights of workers in associated labour, the right to resources for the satisfaction of personal and common needs and other rights, which ensure their material and social security.

It may be regulated by law that the part of income which is the result of the surplus-labour of workers employed by a working man who independently performs an

activity with his personal labour and resources in citizens' ownership, shall become social property and shall be used for development needs.

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7. Social planning

Article 69

Workers in the basic organisations and other organisations of associated labour and working people in self-managing communities of interest, local communities and other self-managing organisations and communities in which they manage the businesses and means of social reproduction, shall have the right and obligation, by relying on scientific achievements and the appraisal of development possibilities based thereon and by taking into account economic laws, independently to adopt working and development plans and programmes for their organisations and communities, to comply these plans and programmes both mutually and to the social plans of the socio-political communities, and on this basis to ensure compliance of relations in the totality of social reproduction and the guidance of material and social development as a whole, in line with common interests and aims established on self-management basis.

Article 70

Working and development plans and programs of basic organisations of associated labour and of organisation of associated labour of which they are part shall be adopted and implemented in relations of co-operation and mutual interdependence stemming from the associating of labour and resources in these organisations in conformity with self-managing agreements, provided that the workers in the basic organisations of associated labour are ensured the right to decide on the adoption of these plans and programs.

Basic organisations and other organisations of associated labour integrated in self-managing communities of interest or other self-managing organisations and communities, shall establish and implement their working and development plans and programs in conformity with common interest and aims, i.e. in conformity with the joint plans and programs established by mutual agreement within the framework of these self-management organisations and communities.

Organisation of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest and other self-managing organisations and communities shall comply their plans and programs of work and development with plans and programs of other self-managing organisations and communities with which they have common aims and interests, which stem from their co-operation and mutual interdependence in social reproduction and which they determine on the basis of self-management agreements.

Mutual obligations laid down by mutual agreement by basic and other organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities with a view to realising a joint plan, may not be rescinded or changed during the period of time for which the plan has been adopted.

Article 71

Social plans of the socio-political communities shall be adopted on the basis of agreements on the common interest and the aims of economic and social development in the communities, municipal or regional communities, Autonomous Provinces, Republics and the Federation, and on the basis of the working and development plans and programs of organisations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest and other self-managing organisations and communities, and on the basis of jointly appraised development possibilities and conditions.

Social plans of the socio-political communities shall establish common development policy and guidelines and frameworks for adoption of measures of economic policy and of administrative and organisational measures, which ensure conditions for the fulfilment of these plans.

Article 72

Working and development plans of organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, and social plans of the socio-political communities may provide for investment or other aims and tasks, or steps may be taken to begin their implementation only on condition that financial and other necessary conditions for their fulfilment have been ensured in the way regulated by statute.

The fulfilment of special tasks aimed at attaining the targets established by social plans may be laid down as obligatory for specific organisations of associated labour or other self-managing organisations and communities only in agreement with the organisation or community concerned. If the fulfilment of such tasks has been established as s joint obligation of several organisations or communities, or as an obligation of a body of a socio-political community, these organisations, i.e. communities and bodies, shall by mutual agreement establish their mutual rights and obligations and their joint and individual responsibility for the fulfilment of these obligations.

If the social plan establishes, on the basis of jointly determined interests and aims of development, that the fulfilment of specific tasks is necessary for social reproduction, and if the organisations of associated labour or other self-managing organisations and communities have not been able to ensure by agreement resources and other necessary conditions for their fulfilment, an obligation to associate resources for the purpose can be introduced by legislation, in conformity with the constitution, and other measures prescribed for the purpose of fulfilment of these tasks.

Article 73

Laws and other regulations and enactments which establish obligations for the budgets and funds of the socio-political communities, may not be established before the body which wants to establish the relevant law, regulation or enactment has established that resources for the fulfilment of these obligations have been secured.

Article 74

Workers in organisation of associated labour and working people in self-managing organisations and communities and their bodies shall be responsible for realisation of the working and development plans of their organisations and communities,

and of goals and general tasks determined by social plans of the social-political communities and shall be bound to take necessary measures and actions to achieve them.

Bodies of socio-political communities shall be obliged by regulations they establish and the measures they take for the fulfilment of social plans to ensure general conditions for as harmonious and stable development as possible, and by means of these regulations and measures to comply as much as possible the special interests and independent operation of organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities to the common development interests and targets established by social plans.

8.Social system of information, social accountancy, record keeping and statistics

Article 75

The social system of information shall ensure congruous recording, collection, processing and presentation of data and facts significant for recording, planning and guiding social development, and shall ensure accessibility of information of such data and facts.

Activities in the field of social system of information shall be of special social interest.

Article 76

Workers in organisation of associated labour, working people in other self-managing organisations and communities, bodies of this organisations and communities and bodies of socio-political communities, shall be obliged to organise bookkeeping and record-keeping of facts important for work and decision-making in these organisations and communities.

Organisation of associated labour, other self-managing organisations and communities and socio-political communities shall be obliged to supply organisations in charge of bookkeeping, record-keeping and statistics with data of importance for the compliance of relations in social reproduction and the guidance of development, and for the realisation of the rights of working people in other self-managing organisations and communities to be kept informed of facts and relations of common and general concern.

Article 77

Record-keeping and informative-analytical businesses concerning the use of social resources, supervision of the accuracy of data concerning the use of these resources, supervision of the legality of their use, and supervision of the fulfilment of obligations of organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities and of the socio-political communities, and other statutorily-defined activities of social accountancy, shall be carried out by the Social Accountancy Service. This service shall also be in charge of businesses concerning payments traffic in the country.

The Social Accountancy Service shall supply organisations of associated labour and other social legal persons and bodies of self-management workers' supervision will be able to have an insight into the economic situation and financial and economic operations of their own and other organisations and communities.

The Social Accountancy Service shall be independent in it's work.

The Social Accountancy Service shall work in conformity law and other provisions and shall, within the framework of its rights and obligations, be responsible for their implementation.

9. The Law of Property Relations

Article78

Citizens shall be guaranteed the right of ownership of movable property used for personal consumption or for the satisfaction of their cultural and other personal needs.

Citizens may own residential houses and dwellings for their personal and family needs. Residential houses and dwelling and movables which serve personal needs and which are subject to the right of ownership may be used a means for earning income only in the way and under conditions determined by law.

Article79

The limits and conditions under which associations of citizens and other civil legal persons may have the right of ownership of real estate and of movables which serve for the satisfaction of the common interests of their members and for the fulfilment of aims for which they have been founded, and conditions under which they can use them, shall be regulated by the law.

Article 80

Farmers shall be guaranteed the right of owner-ship of arable agricultural land up to a maximum of ten hectares per household.

It may be provided by the law that in hilly and mountainous regions the areas of arable agricultural land owned by farmers may exceed ten hectares per household.

It shall be specified by the law within what limits and under what conditions farmers may own other land, and within what limits and under what conditions other citizens may own agricultural and other kinds of land.

The law shall determine conditions and limits, within which the right to own forests and woodland may be acquired.

Article 81

There may be no ownership right to land in cities and localities of an urban character, nor in other areas envisaged for housing and other complex construction, proclaimed as such by the Municipality in conformity with the conditions and pursuant to a procedure determined by the law.

The conditions for and the mode and time of termination of the right of ownership of land over which an ownership right existed before the decision of the Municipality, and compensation for such land, shall be determined by the law. The Municipality in conformity with the law shall determine the mode of and conditions for the utilisation of such land.

Article 82

Real estate subject to the right of ownership may be expropriated against equitable compensation, or this right may be restricted if so required by the general interest determined in conformity with the law.

The law shall regulate the basic principles and criteria for deciding equitable compensation. These basic principles and criteria may not be determined in a way which would through their application result in a serious deterioration of the living and working conditions which the owner of expropriated real estate had before on account of the use of this real estate.

The real compensation shall not include any increase in the value of the real estate, resulting directly or indirectly from investment of social resources.

Article 83

The right of ownership by citizens and civil legal persons shall be realised in conformity with the nature and purpose of real estate, i.e. movables in their ownership, and in conformity with the social interest, as determined by the law.

The law shall regulate conditions for the sale of land and other kinds of real estate, subject to the right of ownership.

Article 84

The right of ownership of objects of special cultural value may be restricted on the basis of the law, if so required by the general interest.

10. Goods of general interest

Article 85

Land, forests, water, watercourses, the sea and seashore, ores and other natural resources, goods in general use, also real estate and other objects of special cultural and historic significance shall, as goods of general interest, enjoy special protection and shall be used under conditions and in the way specified by the law.

Article 86

All land, forests, waters and watercourses, the sea and seashore, ores and other natural resources must be used in conformity with statutorily-defined general conditions which ensure their rational utilisation and other general interests.

The mode of management of forests, woodland and ore deposits, and the mode of exploitation of forests, woodland and ores shall be established by the law.

11. Conservation and Improvement of the human environment

Article 87

Working people and citizens, organisation of associated labour, socio-political communities, local communities and other self-managing organisations and communities, shall have the right and obligation to assure conditions for the conservation and improvement of the natural and man-made values of the human environment, and to prevent or eliminate harmful consequences or air, soil, water or noise pollution and the like, which endanger these values and imperil the health and lives of people.

C h a p t e r II

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. The Status of working people in the Socio-political System

Article 88

Power and management of other social businesses shall be vested in the working class and all working people.

The working class and all working people shall perform power and management of other social businesses, organised in organisations of associated labour, other self-managing organisations and communities, and in class and other socio-political organisations.

Article 89

Working people shall exercise power and management of other social businesses through decision-making at Assemblies, through referendum and other forms of personal expression of views in basic organisations of associated labour and local communities, self-managing communities of interest, and other self-managing organisations and communities, through delegates in government bodies of these organisations and communities, through self-managing agreements and social compacts, through delegations and delegates to the Assemblies of the socio-political communities, and by guiding and supervising the work of bodies responsible to the Assemblies.

Article 90

Working people shall organise themselves on a self-management basis in organisations of associated labour, local communities, self-managing communities of interest, other self-managing organisations and communities and shall specify which common interests, rights and obligations they shall realise in them.

The Constitution and law shall determine the common interests and functions of power and management of other social businesses, which the working people, nations and nationalities will realise in the socio-political communities.

Article 91

The organisation and management of organisations of associated labour, local communities, self-managing communities of interest, other self-managing organisations and communities must be regulated so as to enable the working people in each phase of the process of labour and in each unit of their organisations of communities, to decide on questions concerning their labour and other interests, to realise their self-management rights and common interests, and to exercise supervision over the execution of decisions and over the work of all bodies and services of these organisations and communities.

Article 92

The functions of power and management of other social businesses in the socio-political communities shall be discharged by their Assemblies and by bodies responsible to them.

Judicial function shall be performed by regular courts of law as bodies of state power, and by self-management courts

Article 93

The Assemblies of the socio-political communities and bodies responsible to them shall discharge their functions on the basis and within the framework of the Constitution, statutes and laws.

In respect of organisations of associated labour, other self-managing organisations and communities, state bodies shall only exercise those rights with which they are vested on the basis of the Constitution.

Article 94

No one shall exercise self-managing, public or other social functions or public authority, unless he/she has, in conformity with the Constitution, law and statutes, been vested with these by the working people or the Assembly of the competent socio-political community.

Article 95

All bodies, organisations and other holders of self-managing, public or other social functions shall perform their functions on the basis and within the framework of the Constitution, law and statutes, and on the basis of powers vested in them, and shall be responsible for the performance of these functions.

All holders of self-managing, public or other social functions shall in the performance of their functions be subject to social control.

Every elected or appointed holder of self-managing, public or other social functions, shall be personally responsible for their exercise and may be recalled or relieved of office. He/she shall have the right to resign and to give a statement of reasons.

The kinds of and conditions for responsibility of the holders of self-management, public or other social functions, and the procedure for the realisation of responsibility of the holders of these functions shall be established by law and self-management enactments.

Article 96

A worker elected or appointed to a self-management, public or other social function the exercise of which makes it necessary for him temporarily to give up work in his organisation of associated labour or work community, shall have the right, upon the termination of his function, to return to the same organisation of associated labour and work community, respectively, and to take up his earlier job or another job which corresponds to his abilities and qualifications.

Article 97

The work of state bodies, and of managing bodies of organisations of associated labour, other self-managing organisations and communities and of the bodies of a socio-political organisations and associations, shall be public.

The mode of ensuring the public character of work shall be regulated by the law and self-management enactments.

Businesses and data, which are considered to be secret and may not be made public, shall be specified by the law and self-management enactments.

The principle of publicity may not be contrary to the security and defence interests of the country or to other social interests specified by the law.

2. Self-management in Organisations of associated labour

Article 98

A worker in a basic or other organisations of associated labour shall realise self-management, on terms of equality and mutual responsibility with other workers in the organisation, through decision-making at workers' Assemblies, through referendum and other forms of personal expression of views, through delegates in worker's councils elected and recalled by him together with other workers in the organisation, and through supervision of the execution of decisions and the performance of work of the bodies and services of this organisation.

Worker shall have the right, for the purpose of realisation of their self-management rights, to be regularly kept informed of the business, economic and financial operations of their organisations, the realisation and distribution of income and the use of resources in them, and of other questions of interest for decision-making and supervision in the organisations.

Article 99

Basic and other organisations of associated labour shall set up workers' councils to take charge of the management of the work and business of these organisations, or managing bodies which in law and function correspond to a workers' council.

Basic organisations of associated labour with a small number of workers shall not set up workers' councils.

Specific executive functions determined in basic and other organisations of associated labour may be entrusted to the executive bodies of workers' councils.

Organisations of associated labour, which in associating labour and resources are not organised as separate organisations may set up a joint body for the conduct of businesses of common interest.

Article 100

In exercising the functions of management of work and business of an organisation of associated labour, the workers' council shall draw up draft statutes and pass other enactments, formulate business policy, enact working and development plans and programs, take measures for the implementation of business policy and working and development plans and programs, elect, appoint and relieve of office executive bodies,

individual business executives and business boards[9] or their members, ensure that the workers are kept informed, and shall conduct other businesses as specified by self-management agreements, statutes and other self-management enactments of their respective organisations.

Decisions of workers' council of a work organisation or a composite organisation of associated labour concerning the achievement of the inalienable rights of the workers in the basic organisations of associated labour, shall be made in agreement with each of these organisations in the way specified by the self-management agreement on association.

Article 101

The workers' council of an organisation of associated labour shall consist of delegates of workers in all phases of the labour process in this basic organisation.

The composition of the workers' council of a basic organisation of associated labour must correspond to the social composition of the work community of the basic organisation of associated labour.

The workers' council of a work organisation or a composite organisation of associated labour shall be made up of delegates of the workers in the basic organisations of associated labour elected directly in the way and by a procedure specified by the self-management agreement on association. Each basic organisation of associated labour of a work organisation must be represented in the workers' council of this work organisation.

The delegates shall work in accordance with guidelines issued by workers or the workers' council of the basic organisation of associated labour, which has elected them, and shall be responsible to them for their work.

The rights and obligations of the delegates and their responsibility to the workers or managing bodies of the basic and other organisations of associated labour shall be determined by statutes of these organisations and the self-management agreements on association.

Article 102

The mode of election of, and the conditions and mode of recall or relieving of office of the workers' council and the executive body in an organisation of associated labour shall be specified by the self-management agreement on association, or statutes of the organisation and by the law.

Members of a workers' council or executive body may not be elected for a term of more than two years.

No one may be elected to the same workers' council or executive body for more than two consecutive terms.

A worker who as an individual business executive or member of the business board is responsible to the workers' council may not be elected to it, nor may a worker who independently performs other managerial functions specified by the statutes and law.

Article 103

In every organisation of associated labour there shall be a business board, i.e. an individual business executive in charge of the business of the organisation of associated

labour, the organisation and implementation of the labour process, and the execution of decisions of the workers' council and its executive body.

Every organisation of associated labour shall be represented by an individual business executive or by the Chairman of the business board, unless otherwise specified by the statutes or other enactments of this organisation.

The business board and the individual business executive shall be independent in their work and shall be responsible to the workers and the workers' council of their organisation of associated labour.

The individual business executive, i.e. the Chairman of the business board shall also be responsible to the social community for the legality of work and the fulfilment of the statutorily-established obligations of their organisation of associated labour. The individual business executive, i.e. the Chairman of the business board shall have the right and obligation to stay, in conformity with law, the execution of enactments of the workers' council and other bodies of their organisation of associated labour, if they consider that these enactments are contrary to the law and to inform thereof the competent body of the socio-political community.

Article 104

The individual business executive and members of the business board in an organisation of associated labour shall be appointed and relieved of office by the workers' council.

Individual business executives shall be appointed on the basis of public competition, on the proposal of a competition commission. In basic organisation of associated labour specified by law and in other organisations of associated labour the competition commission shall be composed of a statutorily-specified number of representatives of the organisations of associated labour and the trade union organisations concerned, and of representatives of the social community appointed or elected in conformity with the law.

The law may regulate conditions for and the mode of formation of a business board and the conditions for and the mode of appointment of the members of this board.

The tenure of an individual business executive and of members of a business board shall not last longer than four years. After the expiration of their tenure they may be re-appointed to the same function by the same procedure.

It shall be specified by the law under what conditions a business board or an individual business executive may be relieved of office before the expiration of the term for which they have been appointed. A proposal for relieving of office of a business board or an individual business executive may also be made by the Assembly of the competent Municipality or another socio-political community and by the relevant trade union organisation.

The law may determine special conditions for and the mode of appointment and relief of office, and the special rights and obligations of business boards and individual business executives in organisations of associated labour in charge of activities of businesses of special social concern.

Article 105

Self-management agreement on associating into the work organisation, i.e. composite organisation of associated labour, contains provisions: on joint affairs, on co-ordination of the process of work, on co-ordination of plans and work and development programs, on joining of means and their intend, on composition, election and field of activity of joint bodies of management and their executive bodies, on business offices of a work organisation, i.e. composite organisation and on responsibilities of these bodies; on rights, obligations and responsibilities of the work community performing affairs of joint interest for associated organisations; on mutual relationships of basic and other organisations of associated labour and their rights, obligations and responsibilities in legal traffic; on the procedure of separating certain basic organisations from the composition of a work organisation, i.e. basic and work organisations from the composition of a composite organisation. Self-management agreement contains also other provisions of relevance for joint work and business carrying out of associated organisations and for realisation of self-managing rights of workers therein.

A self-management agreement on associating in a work organisation, i.e. composite organisation of associated labour, is concluded when majority of all workers in every basic organisation of associated labour, adopts it.

Article 106

Organisation of associated labour shall have its Statute.

Statute of the basic organisation of associated labour is made, at the proposal of workers' council, by a majority vote of all workers in the basic organisation.

Statute of the work organisation, i.e. composite organisation of associated labour, at the proposal of its workers' council, is made by the workers of the associated basic organisations, by the majority of votes of all workers in each of these organisations.

Statute and other self-managing enactments of the organisations of associated labour cannot be in collision with self-management agreement on associating.

Article 107

In order to achieve and protect their self-managing rights, workers in basic and other organisations of associated labour have right and obligation to realise self-managing workers' supervision directly, through the organisation management bodies and through a special body of self-managing workers' supervision.

Body of self-managing workers' supervision performs control regarding: the Statute carrying out and other self-managing enactments of the organisation and self-management agreements and social arrangements, workers decisions' carrying out, administration bodies and executive bodies and business offices of the organisation and consensus of these enactments and decisions with self-managing rights, duties and interests of workers; realisation of labour and self-managing workers' duties, organisation bodies and services; responsible and socially and economically suitable usage of public means and disposing thereof; application of the principle of distribution according to the work, revenue allotting and distribution of the means for personal allowances; realisation and protection of rights of workers in mutual work relationships; informing of workers on issues of interest for decision making and control in the

organisations, and in regard of realisation of other self-managing rights, duties and interests of workers.

Body of self-managing workers' supervision shall have the right and obligation to inform, on perceived occurrences and on its opinion, workers, organisation bodies and services by which he perceived such occurrences and bodies which in the organisation have right and duty to eliminate them, and also to co-operate with bodies of public supervision and control.

Statute and other organisation self-managing enactments, in accordance with the law arrange composition, election and revocation of bodies of self-managing workers' supervision and their rights, obligations and responsibilities.

Article 108

Every worker is personally responsible for conscientious performing of self-managing functions.

Members of workers' council of an organisation of associated labour carry personal and material responsibility for the decisions, which, despite a warning by the competent body, they have taken outside the frame of their authorisations. Delegates in the workers' council of a work organisation and composite organisation of associated labour are responsible to workers and workers' council of a basic organisation in which they have elected them as delegates.

Members of collegial executive body, individual business office and members of collegial business office are responsible for its work to the workers' council which elected them, i.e. appointed, and to the workers of the organisation of associated labour in which they are performing their functions. They are personally responsible for their decisions and for workers' council and worker decisions' carrying out, and also for the truthful, prompt and full informing of workers' council and workers. They also carry material responsibility for damage created by carrying out of decisions made on the basis of their proposals, if they hid or consciously gave untrue information to the workers' council or workers at the time of giving these proposals.

Business office is responsible, within the frame of its rights and obligations, also for the results of organisation management of affairs, and also for organisation and co-ordination of work process in the organisation.

Responsibility of the member of collegial executive body, individual business office and member of collegial business office is determined depending on its influence on the decision making or decision execution.

Material and other sorts of responsibilities and conditions of responsibility are determined by the law and self-management enactment of the organisation of associated labour.

Article 109

Provisions on the realisation of self-management in organisations of associated labour apply also on workers in work communities created for the performance of affairs of common interest for several organisations of associated labour in accordance with the nature of these affairs and common interests for the sake of which these work communities have been created.

3. Self-Management in Self-Managing Communities of Interest

Article 110

Affairs of common interest for the community members, manner of decision making on these affairs, field of activity, authorisations and responsibilities of the assembly and other bodies of the self-managing community of interest and other issues of common interest for working people and self-managing organisations and communities organised in the self-managing community of interest are regulated by self-management agreement on founding of an organisation of self-managing communities and its Statute.

Statute of the organisation of self-managing communities is made in accordance with the self-management agreement on its founding.

It can be determined by the Law that self-management agreement on founding, i.e. Statute of the organisation of self-managing communities performing activity of special social interest is certified by the organ of social-political community.

Article 111

The Assembly governs affairs of organisation of self-managing communities. Assembly is made of delegates who are elected or revoked by the working people and organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, and also by members of self-managing community of interest.

Delegates to the Assembly work upon the guidelines of the members of the organisation of self-managing communities who elected them and they are responsible to them for their work.

Organisation of self-managing communities which is founded by working people and organisations and communities thereof in order to satisfy their needs and interests, and workers of the organisations of associated labour performing activities in the field for which organisation of self-managing communities is founded, are provided with equal decision-making on mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities by the manner in which Assembly therein is organised.

The Assembly may entrust certain executive functions to its executive bodies, which are responsible to it for their work.

Article 112

The immediate responsibility of the management bodies of the organisation of self-managing community of interest and delegates in these bodies, of members of the community, manner of realisation of the control of self-managing interest community members over the work of the management bodies and vocational services, and also manner of informing members of the self-managing interest community on the work of these bodies and services and regarding the issues which are being discussed and resolved in the self-managing community of interest, are determined by a self-management agreement on founding of the self-managing community of interest and other general enactments of it.

Article 113

When the Constitution or Statute of the socio-political community determines that working people through the Assemblies of organisation of self-managing communities,

should participate in decision making on issues from the competence of the Assemblies of social-political communities, these working people bodies within the self-managing community of interest, i.e. associate their self-managing communities of interest, so that they can participate in decision making on these issues in the Assembly of the social-political community.

4. Self-management in local communities

Article 114

Right and obligation of working people and citizens in the settlement, part of the settlement or several connected settlements is to, in order to accomplish certain common interests and needs, organise themselves autonomously in the local community.

Working people and citizens decide on realisation of their common interests and on united satisfying of common needs in the areas of settlement arranging, residing, communal activities, children and social protection, education, culture, physical education, consumers' protection, protection and promotion of human environment, national defence, social self-protection, and also in other areas of life and work.

In order to realise its common interests and needs, working people and citizens, organised in the local community, by self-management agreeing and in other manners, link themselves with organisations of associated labour, organisations of self-managing communities, other self-managing organisations and communities, situated on the territory and outside the territory of the local community, which have the interest, i.e. duty to participate in satisfying of these interests and needs.

Working people and citizens in local community participate in performing of public works and in decision making on issues of common interest in the municipality and wider social-political communities.

Statute of the Municipality determines also manner and procedure for forming of local communities.

Law can determine the principles of the procedure of local communities forming.

Article 115

Working people and citizens in the local community bring the Statute of the local community.

Statute of the local community determines rights and obligations of the local community, its organisation, bodies and relationships with organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and arranges other issues of relevance for the work of the local community and life of working people and citizens therein.

5. Municipality

Article 116

Municipality is self-managing and basic socio-political community, based on the government and self-management of working class and all working people.

Working people and citizens create and provide conditions for their life and work, direct the social development, realise and co-ordinate their interests, satisfy common

needs and accomplish government and administer other social issues within the municipality.

Functions of the government and administration of other social affairs, except the ones, which according to the Constitution are realised in wider socio-political communities, are realised in the municipality.

In achieving their common interests and rights and obligations in the municipality, working people and citizens decide organised in basic organisations of associated labour, local communities, organisation of self-managing communities, other forms of self-management integration and socio-political organisation, by self-management agreeing and social arranging and through delegations and delegates in the Municipal Assembly and other bodies of self-management**.**

Article 117

The Municipality Constitution and Statute determine rights and obligations of the municipality.

In municipality especially: material and other conditions for the life and work and for self-managing satisfying of material, social, cultural and other common needs of working people and citizens are created and developed; economic and social development are directed and co-ordinated and relationships of immediate interest for working people and citizens in the municipality are arranged; performing of affairs of common and general public interest is organised and bodies of self-management and Government bodies for performing such affairs, are created; immediate carrying out of the laws is provided, unless their carrying out is put within the competence of the bodies of wider socio-political communities; accomplishment and protection of freedoms, rights and obligations of human and citizen is provided, realisation of equality of the nations and nationalities, and also lawfulness and safety of people and property; usage of soil and goods in general usage are co-ordinated, national defence is arranged and organised, relations in housing sector are arranged; protection and promotion of human environment is arranged and provided; social self- protection, and also social control are organised and provided.

Article 118

In order to satisfy common needs in the municipality, workers in basic organisations of associated labour and other working people and citizens in local communities, organisations of self-managing communities and other self-managing organisations and communities and in the municipality as a whole, decide, by a referendum and other forms of personal choosing, self-management agreeing and social arranging on joining of means and their usage.

Within the system of sources determined by the law and kinds of taxes, fees and other dues, working people in the municipality independently decide on the scope and manner of funding general social needs in the Municipality.

Article 119

Municipalities mutually co-operate regarding the principles of voluntariness and solidarity, join means and form common bodies, organisations and services for

performing jobs of joint interest and for satisfying common needs and can associate into the city or regional communities.

Obligatory associating of municipalities into city or regional communities, and also into the special social-political communities, on which certain affairs from the competence of the Republic, i.e. Autonomous Province and municipalities are transferred, can be determined by the Constitution.

Municipalities in the city associate with each other, in accordance with the Constitution, into city communities as special socio-political communities to which municipalities may entrust certain rights and duties in common interest. Certain jobs from the competence of the Republic, i.e. Autonomous Province may be transferred to these communities.

6. Self-management agreements and social arrangements

Article 120

Workers and other working people autonomously arrange mutual relationships co-ordinate interests and arrange relationships of wider social importance by a self-management agreement and social arrangement.

Article 121

Workers in basic and other organisations of associated labour and working people in local communities, organisation of self-managing communities and other self-managing organisations and communities within the frame of their self-management rights, co-ordinate their interests in public division of work and social reproduction, join work and means and arrange mutual relationships regarding the associating of work and means, form work and other organisations of associated labour, banks, business and other communities; determine basis and measurements for revenue distribution and distribution of means for personal allowances; determine mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities and measures for their realisation and arrange also other relationships of mutual interest.

Self-management agreement is concluded in the name of the participants in the agreement, by competent bodies thereof.

Self-management agreement which refers to the realisation of inalienable rights of the workers is adopted in the basic organisation of associated labour, i.e. other self-managing organisation or community, if majority of workers, i.e. working people of the organisation, i.e. community consents with it.

Article 122

Trade union shall have the right to give initiative and proposals for the conclusion of self-management agreements and it can initiate a procedure that concluded self-management agreement is reconsidered if it deems that self-management right and socio-economical relations determined by Constitution are injured.

In the procedure of conclusion of self-management agreement by which mutual relationships of the workers in work or grounds and measures for revenue allocation and distribution of means for personal allowances are determined, trade union organisation determined by the trade union Statute participates and signs. If trade union organisation

doesn't sign the self-management agreement, organisation of associated labour shall have the right to apply that self-management agreement and trade union organisation can initiate a dispute in front of an associated labour court.

Article 123

Organisation of associated labour and other self-managing organisation and community, which deems that its rights or interests based upon the law have been certified by the self-management agreement of other organisations of associated labour and communities, can initiate a procedure for reconsideration of self-management agreement.

Article 124

Chambers, and other general associations, organisation of self-managing communities, other self-managing organisations and communities, bodies of socio-political community and other socio-political organisations and social organisations provide and co-ordinate, self-management arranging of socio-economical and other relationships of wider common interest for the participants in the agreement or of the general social interest, by a social arrangement of the organisation of associated labour.

Bodies authorised thereby conclude social arrangement, in the name of the participants of the arrangement.

Article 125

Socio-political community Assembly urges self-management agreeing and social arranging and can regulate that certain self-managing organisations and communities are obliged to conduct a procedure for self-management agreeing, i.e. social arranging.

Article 126

Self-management agreement, i.e. social arrangement, is obligatory for the participants who conclude it or proceed to it.

Article 127

Self-management agreement and social arrangement determines measures for its carrying out, material and social responsibility of the participants in the self-management agreement and social arrangement and manner and conditions of their exchange.

Self-management agreement and social arrangement can anticipate arbitrage or other manners of disputes' resolving which are generated in the agreement, i.e. arrangement carrying out.

Article 128

During the process of self-management agreement and social arrangement concluding, participants are equal.

Procedure of agreeing and arranging is public.

7. Social protection of self-managing rights and public property

Article 129

Self-managing rights of working people and public property are under special social protection.

Social protection of self-managing rights of working people and public property is achieved by the assemblies of social-political communities and bodies, courts, constitutional courts and public attorney and public self-management attorney responsible thereto.

Forms and manner of achieving social protection of self-managing rights of working people and public property are determined by the Constitution and by the Law.

Article 130

If, in the organisation of associated labour or other self-managing organisation, i.e. community, self-management relations are disturbed significantly, or if organisation, i.e. community doesn't execute obligations determined by the law, Assembly of socio-political community, under the conditions and upon the procedure determined by the law, shall have the right to dismiss the workers' council, i.e. other appropriate body of management of organisation of associated labour and to schedule elections for the members of that organ, and also to replace executive bodies in the organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, and to replace from duty business offices and workers on the management workplaces, to designate interim bodies with rights and duties temporarily determined, to temporarily limit realisation of certain self-managing rights of working people and bodies of administration and to undertake other measures determined by the law.

Assembly of socio-political community can, in accordance with the law, suspend from execution, decisions, other enactments and actions, by which self-management rights of working people and public property are being injured. If Assembly suspends from execution such enactments or actions it is obliged to initiate a procedure in front of a competent court.

Article 131

Public self-management attorney as an independent organ of social community, undertakes measures and legal means and carries out other rights and duties determined by the law in order to achieve public protection of self-managing rights of working people and public property.

Public self-management attorney initiates, in front of the Assembly of social-political community, Constitutional court or courts, procedure for the protection of self-managing rights of working people and public property, and also procedure for termination or revocation of decisions and other enactments by which self-managing rights and public property are being injured.

Public self-management attorney initiates procedure for the protection of self-managing rights of working people and public property upon its initiative or on the initiative of workers, organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations, and communities, trade unions and other socio-political organisations, state bodies and citizens.

State bodies and bodies of self-managing organisations and communities are obliged to, upon the request of public self-management attorney, give him data and information of interest for the performance of his function.

8. The Assembly system

Article 132

Assembly is a body of social self-management and the highest organ of government within the rights and duties of socio-political community.

Forming, organisation and competence of the Assemblies of socio-political communities and bodies responsible thereto are arranged by the Constitution, i.e. Statute and Law, on the basis of unique principles determined by this Constitution.

Composition, organisation and competence of the Assembly of SFRY and bodies responsible thereto in the Federation are determined by this Constitution.

Article 133

Working people in basic self-managing organisations and communities and socio-political organisations, form their delegations for the sake of immediate accomplishing of their rights, duties and responsibilities and organised participation in the performing of functions of the Assembly of socio-political communities.

In basic self-managing organisations and communities, delegations are formed by:

1) working people in basic organisations of associated labour and working communities which are performing jobs of mutual interest for several basic organisations of associated labour ;

2) working people who are working in agricultural, crafts-man and similar activities by the means of work on which carry a right of property, together with the workers with whom they associate their work and means of work, organised in the communities and other forms of associating determined by the Law;

3) working people in work communities of state bodies, socio-political organisations and associations and in other work communities which are not organised as organisations of associated labour , and also by active military persons and civil person serving in the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the manner determined by the Law and constitution;

4) working people and citizens in local communities.

Students and pupils participate in forming of delegations in organisations of associated labour in the field of education, under conditions and in a manner determined by the Law.

Delegations are also formed by the working people who permanently work in the part of the basic organisation of associated labour which isn’t situated on the territory of the Municipality where residence of that organisation is situated.

All working people perform the function of the delegation in basic organisation of associated labour, i.e. work community with small number of working people.

Elected bodies in socio-political organisations, determined by their Statute, and other decisions, perform function of delegations.

Article 134

The working people in basic self-managing organisations and communities elect members of delegation, from the composition of those organisations and communities, immediately and with secret voting.

Basic self-managing organisations and communities determine by their Statute, in accordance with the Law, number of members and composition of their delegation and manner of delegation election and revocation.

The composition of delegation must provide representation of the workers from all parts of process of work and it shall have to correspond to the social composition of the basic self-managing organisation, i.e. community.

Workers in organisation, who, according to this Constitution, cannot be members of workers' council, i.e. other appropriate body of management, cannot be elected into the delegation of a basic organisation of associated labour.

Nobody can be elected more than two times in a row for the delegation member of the same self-managing organisation, i.e. community.

Article 135

Candidates for the members of delegations of basic self-managing organisations and communities are proposed and determined by the working people of these organisations and communities in Socialist Alliance of the Working People, and in its organisations, i.e. trade union organisations.

Right and obligation of the organisations of Socialist Alliance of working people and trade union is, that, in co-operation with other socio-political organisations, provide such democratic candidature procedure which will enable working people to freely express their will, while proposing and determining candidates.

Candidature procedure for delegations of active military persons and civilian persons serving in armed forces of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is carried out by the bodies anticipated by Federal law. This law can, in accordance with the principles determined by this Constitution and nature of activity and organisation of armed forces, especially arrange other issues that refer to the election and work of these delegations.

Article 136

When, during the mandate period of the Assembly of socio-political community, new basic self-managing organisation, i.e. community is formed, manner of inclusion of its delegation in performing of functions of the Assemblies of socio-political communities is determined by the law.

Article 137

Starting from the interests and guidelines of basic self-managing organisations and communities and considering the interests of other self-managing organisations and communities and general social interests and needs, delegation determines basic principles for the work of the delegates in the assembly and for their participation in decision making process.

Delegations are obliged to inform basic self-managing organisations, i.e. communities for their work and for the work of delegates and they are responsible to those organisations, i.e. communities for their work.

Delegation co-operates with delegations of other self-managing organisations and communities in order to find mutual solutions on issues from the competence of the Assembly and in order to resolve with compromise other issues of common interest.

Article 138

One or more delegations of basic self-managing organisations and communities, connected through work and other common interests or interests in socio-political community, i.e. delegates of these organisations and communities in the Municipal Assembly, delegate from the delegation composition delegates for appropriate Assembly Chamber of socio-political community, in manner determined by the Constitution, i.e. Statute and Law.

Number of delegates of basic self-managing organisations, i.e. communities is determined proportionally to the number of working people in these organisations, i.e. communities. From this principle it can be deviated and other criteria can be applied in order to provide appropriate representation of working people of certain areas of public work, i.e. of territorial areas.

Article 139

Workers and other working people and citizens organised in socio-political organisations associated in Socialist Alliance of working people, or as members of the organisations of Socialist Alliance of working people, delegate their delegates in the Assemblies of socio-political communities.

Socio-political organisations, within the Socialist Alliance of working people, determine by an agreement, the list of candidates for the delegates in the Assemblies of socio-political communities from the line of their delegations.

On the election of these delegates in the Municipal Assembly, working people and citizens come out for immediately, by general or secret voting.

On the election of these delegates in the Assemblies of wider socio-political communities, delegates' Chambers of the socio-political organisations in the Municipal Assemblies come out for on the basis of the candidates' list by secret voting.

Article 140

Nobody elected for a delegate on four years can be a delegate in the same municipality more than two times in a row.

The function of the delegate in the Assembly is incompatible with other functions determined by the Law in bodies of the same socio-political community.

Article 141

In taking positions on issues on which are being decided upon in the Assembly, delegates proceed in accordance with the guidelines of their self-managing organisations and communities and basic positions of the delegations, i.e. socio-political organisations which delegated them, and also in accordance with common and general public interests and needs, and they are independent with regards to choosing and voting.

Delegate is obliged to inform delegations and basic self-managing organisations and communities, i.e. socio-political organisations, which delegated him and to whom he is responsible for his work on the work of the Assembly and of his.

Article 142

Delegation and every member of it, and also delegate in the Assembly, can be revoked.

Revocation of delegation members and delegates in the Assembly is performed, in principle, in manner and upon the procedure for the election of delegations and delegates.

Delegation and every member of its, and also delegate in the Assembly, have right to give a resignation.

Article 143

Assembly, within the rights and obligations of socio-political community: determines policy and decides on essential issues of relevance for political, economic, social and cultural life and social development; makes social plan, budget, regulations and other general enactments; considers issues of common interest for organisation of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities and co-ordinates their relations and interest; gives initiative for conclusion and participates in the concluding of social arrangements; analyses issues from the field of national defence, security and social self-protection, considers state and general problems of constitutionality, lawfulness and judiciary, organises and performs social supervision; determines bases of organisation and competence of the bodies of socio-political community; founds administration bodies; elects, designates and dismisses certain functionaries of these bodies and judges; takes care of carrying out of a determined policy, regulations and other general enactments, determines policy of regulations' and other general enactments execution and obligation of the bodies and organisations in connection with the execution of these regulations and general enactments; performs political control over the work of its executive body, administration bodies and holders of self-managing, public and other social functions responsible to the Assembly and by its guidelines directs the work of these bodies.

Article 144

The chamber of associated labour, as chamber of the delegates of working people in the organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, Chamber of local communities, as chamber of delegates of working people and citizens in local communities, i.e. Municipal chamber, as Chamber of delegates of working people and citizens in municipalities, and socio-political chamber, as chamber of delegates of working people and citizens organised in socio-political organisations, are formed in the Assembly.

Article 145

Field of activity and manner of decision making of the Chambers of the Assemblies of social-political communities are determined by the Constitution, i.e. Statute.

Field of activity is determined in the manner which provides that the Chamber of associated labour participates in decision making on issues of interest for workers and other working people in social work, that chamber of local communities, i.e. Municipal Chamber participates in decision making on issues of relevance for working people and citizens in local communities, i.e. municipalities, and also that socio-political chamber participates in decision making on issues of realisation, development and protection of the determined socialist self-management system, by the constitution.

Municipal Chambers decide on issues from the competence of the Assembly independently, equally or on a joint session of all chambers.

Assemblies of organisation of self-managing communities from the field of education, science, health and social protection decide equally with competent Municipal Chambers of the socio-political community on issues from these fields which are in competence of the assembly of the appropriate socio-political community. This or other certain rights of decision making in the Assembly of the socio-political community can be determined for the Assemblies of other organisations of self-managing communities by the Constitution and Statute of the socio-political community.

Decision on separation of the part of revenue for common and general public needs and on the intend and scope of the means for these needs cannot be made if it isn't adopted by the Chamber of associated labour.

Article 146

Assembly of the socio-political community can schedule a referendum for purpose of previous declaring of working people on certain issues from its competence, or in order to certify the law, regulation and other general enactments. Decision made on the referendum is obligatory.

Article 147

The Presidency of the Republic, i.e. representative office of the Autonomous Province, which represents the Republic, i.e. Autonomous Province, and performs other rights and duties determined by the Constitution are formed in the Republics and Autonomous Provinces.

Article 148

Executive Council, as the executive body of the Republic, i.e. other appropriate collegial executive body is formed in the socio-political community.

Executive Council is responsible to the Assembly for the condition in socio-political community, for carrying out of policy and execution of the regulations and other general enactments of the Assembly, and also for the directing and co-ordinating of the administration bodies' work.

Article 149

The Assembly of socio-political community forms administration bodies.

Administrative bodies carry out determined policy and laws, regulations and other general enactments of the Assemblies and executive councils, carry out the guidelines of the Assemblies, follow the condition in certain fields and give initiative for the resolving of issues in these fields, perform decision making in administrative issues, perform

administrative supervision and other administrative jobs, prepare regulations and other general enactments and carry out other vocational jobs for the Assembly of the socio-political community and the Executive Council.

Administrative bodies are independent within the framework of their authorisations, and for their work they are responsible to the Assembly and the Executive Council.

Administrative bodies by their work provide efficient carrying out of rights and interests of working people and citizens, Organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities.

Administrative bodies mutually and with administration bodies of other socio-political communities and also with Organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities regarding the issues of interest for those organisations and communities, and provides mutual informing.

Article 150

Mutual relations of the administrative bodies of certain socio-political communities are based on rights and duties determined by the Constitution, Statute of the socio-political community, i.e. law.

Constitution and law determine rights and obligations of Republic, i.e. provincial administrative bodies, regarding the carrying out of law and other regulations and general enactments, control of execution of these regulations and enactments, and also their rights and obligations towards the municipal administrative bodies in execution of these regulations and general enactments.

Article 151

Elected and designated officials shall be appointed on the four-year term of office.

Members of presidency of the socio-political communities and Presidents of the Executive Councils may be elected mostly two times in a row.

Members of Executive Councils, officials in charge of the administrative bodies, and other officials and holders of self-management, public and other social functions for which they were determined by the constitution or law may be appointed for two consecutive times, and exceptionally, according to the special procedure established by federal law-for one more term.

Article 152

Organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, public organisations, citizens' associations and other organisations may be trusted by a law and through a decision of the Municipal Assembly based on law to arrange certain relations of wider interest by their enactments, to resolve certain issues on specific rights and obligations and to perform other public authorisations, in the field of their activity.

Manner of performing public authorisations trusted to certain organisations and communities may not be determined on the basis of law and decision of the Municipal Assembly based on Law, nor determination of rights of the Assembly and other bodies of socio-political community regarding the giving of guidelines to those organisations and

communities and in the view of performing supervision relating to the carrying out of public authorisations.

C h a p t e r III

THE FREEDOMS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A MAN AND THE CITIZEN

Article 153

Freedoms and rights of man and a citizen, determined by this Constitution, shall be achieved in mutual solidarity of people and through fulfillment of obligations and responsibilities of every person towards others and others towards each and every person.

Freedoms and rights of man and a citizen are limited only by equal freedoms and rights of others and by the constitutionally determined interests of socialist community.

Every person is obliged to respect freedoms and rights of others and he/she is responsible for that.

Article 154

Citizens shall be equal in rights and obligations no matter of the nationality, race, sex, language, religion, education or social position.

All people shall be equal in front of the law.

Article 155

The right of working man and citizen on self-managing is inviolable and inalienable, by which every person is provided with possibility to decide on his/her personal and common interests in the organisations of associated labour, local communities, organisation of self-managing communities and other self-managing organisations and communities and social-political communities, and also in all other forms of its self-managing associating and mutual bonding.

Every person shall be responsible for self-managing decision making and for decisions' implementation.

Article 156

Citizen who is eighteen years of age shall have the right to elect and to be elected for the delegation member in the basic self-managing organisation and community and for the delegate in the assembly of social-political community.

Worker in the organisation of associated labour, and also working man in all forms of work, means and interests associating, no matter of the years of age, shall have the right to elect and be elected for the delegation of the Assemblies of socio-political communities and to elect delegates for the Assemblies of these communities.

Worker in the organisation of associated labour, and also working man in all forms of work, means and interests' associating, no matter of the years of age, shall have the right to elect and be elected for the member, i.e. delegate in the administration body of that organisation.

Article 157

Citizen shall have a right to submit presentations and proposals to the bodies and bodies of socio-political communities and other competent bodies and organisations, to receive a reply from them, and also to undertake political and other initiatives of general interest.

Article 158

Every person shall be obliged to perform self-managing, public and other social function, trusted to him conscientiously and in the interest of the socialist self-managing society.

Article 159

The right on work is guaranteed.

Rights gained on the basis of work are inalienable.

All persons managing or disposing of public means and socio-political communities are obliged to create as favourable conditions as possible for the realisation of the right on work.

Social community creates conditions for vocational preparation of citizens who are not completely capable for work, and also conditions for their appropriate employment.

Right on material securing during the time of temporary unemployment is guaranteed under the conditions determined by this Law.

Work can be terminated with a worker against his will only under conditions and in the manner determined by this law.

The one that doesn't want to work and is capable of working doesn't enjoy rights and protection that exist on the basis of labour.

Article 160

Freedom of labour is guaranteed.

Every person shall be free to choose his occupation and employment.

Every post and function in the society shall be available to every citizen, under equal conditions.

Forced labour is prohibited.

Article 161

Working man shall have the right on the conditions of labour, which secure his physical and moral integrity and safety.

Article 162

Worker shall have the right on the limited working hours.

Working hours of the worker may not exceed 42 hours, per week. In certain activities and in certain cases it may be regulated by the law that working hours, for the limited period of time, may exceed 42 hours per week if nature of the job or special circumstances require so.

Conditions for the shortening of working hours may be regulated by the law.

Worker shall have the right on the daily and weekly rest and also on the paid annual leave in the amount of eighteen working days at least.

Worker shall have the right on the health and other care and personal safety at work.

Youth, women and invalid persons shall enjoy special protection at work.

Article 163

The right of the worker on social insurance is provided by obligatory insurance on the principles of mutuality and solidarity and past work in organisation of self-managing communities, and on the basis of the contribution from personal allowance and contribution from the revenue of the organisations of associated labour, i.e. contribution from the means of other organisations or communities, in which they are working. By this insurance, worker, in accordance with the law, secures for himself right on health care and other rights in case of sickness, rights in case of childbirth, lowering or loss of working ability, unemployment and age, and rights on other forms of social insurance, and for the members of the family – right on social protection, right on the family pension, and also other rights on the basis of social insurance.

Rights out of social insurance for working people and citizens who are not encountered by the obligatory social insurance are arranged, in accordance with the law, upon the principles of mutuality and solidarity.

Article 164

Citizens shall be guaranteed the right to acquire a tenancy title to a dwelling in social ownership, which ensures him permanent occupancy, under conditions determined by law, of a socially owned dwelling for the satisfaction of his personal and family housing needs.

The right of citizens to a dwelling subject to the right of ownership shall be regulated by law.

Article 165

Primary school education lasting at least eight years shall be obligatory.

Material and all other conditions for the creation and work of schools and other institutions for the education of citizens and for the promotion of their activity provide, on the basis of principles of mutuality and solidarity, working people, organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities and socio-political communities in organisation of self-managing communities, in accordance with the law.

Citizens shall have the right to, under equal conditions determined by the law, gain knowledge and high level degree on all levels of education, in all types of schools and other educational institutions.

Article 166

Freedom of thought and deciding shall be guaranteed.

Article 167

Freedom of press and other forms of informing and public expressing, freedom of associating, freedom of speech and public coming out, freedom of gathering and other public gathering shall be guaranteed.

Citizens shall have the right to express and publish their opinions through the means of informing.

Citizens, organisations and citizens' associations can, under the conditions determined by the law, shall publish press and spread information through other media of information.

Article 168

The right of a citizen to be informed on events in world and country, which are of relevance for their life and work, and also on the issues of interest for that community shall be guaranteed.

Press, radio and television and other means of public informing and communicating shall be obliged to inform public truthfully and objectively, and also to publish opinions and information of bodies, organisations and citizens which are of interest for public.

The right on correction of the published information, by which injury of rights or interest of the person, organisation or organ is made, shall be guaranteed.

Article 169

Scientific and artistic creation shall be free.

Creators of scientific and artistic works, and also of scientific discoveries and technical inventions, shall have moral and material rights on their creations. The rights of the creator on his own creation may not be used contrary to the interest of the society that new scientific achievements and technical inventions are applied.

Scope, duration, restriction, end and protection of the creator's rights on his own creations, and also rights of the organisations of associated labour in which these creations have been created as a result of the labour associating, are determined by the law.

Article 170

Freedom of expressing belonging to a nation, i.e. nationality, freedom of expressing national culture and freedom of usage of own language and alphabet shall be guaranteed to a citizen.

Citizen shall not be obliged to come out for, to which nation, i.e. nationality he belongs, nor to decide upon the belonging to one of the nations, i.e. one of the nationalities.

Every propagandising or carrying out of national inequality, and also every inciting of national, race or religious hate and intolerance shall be considered unconstitutional and penalising.

Article 171

Members of one nationality shall have, in accordance with the constitution and the law, right to use their language and alphabet in realisation of their rights and obligations,

and also in the procedure in front of the state bodies and organisations performing public authorisations.

Members of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia on the territory of every republic, i.e. autonomous province, shall have the right to be educated on their own language in accordance with the law.

Article 172

Country defence shall be inviolable and inalienable right and the highest duty and honour of every citizen.

Article 173

Participation in social self-protection shall be the right and obligation of every citizen.

Article 174

Confession of religion shall be free and a private matter of an individual.

Religious communities shall be separate from the state and they are free in performing their religious affairs and religious rituals.

Religious communities may be founded only by religious schools for the preparation of priests.

Abuse of religion and religious activity in political purposes shall be unconstitutional.

Social community may materially help religious communities.

Religious communities may, within the limits determined by the law, have the right of property on immovables.

Article 175

Life of an individual shall be inviolable.

Death penalty can be regulated exceptionally and stated only for the hardest forms of felonies.

Article 176

The Inviolability of the integrity of personality, personal and family life and other rights of personality shall be guaranteed.

Any extortion of confession and statements shall be forbidden and punishable.

Article 177

Freedom of a person shall be inviolable.

Nobody may be deprived of liberty, except in the cases and in the procedure determined by the law.

Depriving from liberty can last only until there are legal conditions for that.

Any unlawful deprivation of liberty shall be punishable.

Article 178

Person for whom there is a reasonable doubt that has committed a felony may be arrested and detained only when necessary, in order to conduct criminal procedure or for

the purpose of security of people. Custody shall be determined by a court decision, and exceptionally, under the conditions determined by the law, by the decision of the other, by law authorised organ – for no longer than three days.

A written decision in the moment of arrest or latest in the term of 24 hours from the arresting, must be given to a person temporarily arrested. Against this decision that person shall have the right of complaint on which court within 48 hours.

Custody lasting must be in the amount of the shortest time necessary.

Custody upon the decision of the first grade court may not last more than three months from the day of temporary arrest. This term may be extended by a decision of the Supreme Court for additional three months. If charge has not bee raised upon the expiration of these terms, defendant shall be released.

Article 179

Respect for human personality and human dignity in criminal and every other procedure shall be guaranteed, in the case of depriving, i.e. restriction of freedom, and also during the enforcement of a sentence.

Article 180

Every person shall be entitled to equal protection of his rights in the procedure before a court of law, state and other bodies and organisations, which are the decision-makers on his rights, obligations and interests.

Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to appeal or other legal remedy against the decisions of courts of law, state bodies and other bodies and organisations that are deciding regarding his right or interest based on law.

Legal help shall be provided through advocacy as an independent public service and through other sources of legal assistance.

Article 181

No one shall be punished for any act, which before its commission was not defined as a punishable offence by law or a legal provision based on law, or for which no penalty was threatened.

Criminal offences and criminal sanctions may only be determined law.

Criminal sanctions shall be imposed by the competent court in proceedings regulated by law.

No one may be considered guilty of a criminal offence until so proven by a valid court decision.

Person, who has been unjustifiably convicted of a criminal offence or has been deprived from liberty without grounds, shall have the right on rehabilitation and compensation of damage from public means, and also other rights determined by law.

Article 182

The right to defend oneself against charges shall be guaranteed.

No one available to the court or other body competent to conduct proceedings, may be punished, if there has not been a hearing performed by the law or if he/she has not been given possibility to defend him/herself.

Defendant shall have the right to get a defence attorney for himself to whom, consentingly with the law, defence and protection of rights and interests of the defendant

are enabled. Law shall determine in which cases the defendant must have a defence attorney.

Article 183

Citizens shall be guaranteed freedom of movement and taking up of residence.

Restriction of freedom of movement and taking up of residence may be anticipated by law, and only in order to provide leading of criminal procedure, prevent spreading of infective diseases or protect public order, or when so required by the defence interests of the country.

Article 184

Homes shall be inviolable.

No one may enter somebody else's dwelling or other premises, nor perform searching against the will of its holder without the decision made on the basis of the law.

The person whose dwelling or premises are being searched, or member of his family, i.e. his representative shall have the right to be present during the search.

A search may only be performed in the presence of two witnesses.

Under the conditions anticipated by the law, official person may enter somebody else's dwelling or premises without the decision of competent body and perform search without the presence of witnesses if that is necessary for the immediate capturing of the performer of a criminal act or for the purpose of security of people and property, or if it is obvious that otherwise no proofs could be provided in the criminal procedure.

Every entering into somebody else's dwelling and other premises and their searching against the law shall be prohibited and punishable.

Article 185

Secrecy of letters and other means of communication shall be inviolable.

It may only be regulated by law that on the basis of the decision of competent body it may be backed off from the principle of inviolability of the secrecy of letter and other means of communication, if that is necessary for the leading of a criminal procedure or for the country security.

Article 186

Every person shall be entitled to health care.

Law shall determine in which cases citizens who aren't insured shall have the right on the health care from the public means.

Article 187

Veterans, disabled veterans and survivors of fallen veterans shall be guaranteed the rights, which provide their social safety and special rights determined by law.

Disabled veterans shall be provided with preparation for the work, disability benefits and other forms of care.

Article 188

Mother and child shall enjoy special social protection.

Minors without parental care, and also other persons unable to take care of themselves and to take care of their rights and interests shall enjoy special social care.

Article 189

Citizens who are incapable of work, and do not have the means necessary for supporting, shall have the right on the help of social community.

Article 190

Family shall enjoy special social protection. Marriage and legal relations in marriage and family shall be regulated by law.

Marriage is validly concluded by the free acceptance of the persons that are entering into matrimony in front of a competent body.

Parents shall have right and obligation to take care of raising and education of their children. Children are obliged to take care of their parents whom need their help.

Children born out of wedlock shall have the same rights and obligations as the ones born in wedlock.

Article 191

It shall be the right of a person to decide freely regarding the birth of children.

This right may be limited only for the purpose of the protection of health.

Article 192

Man shall have the right on healthy living environment.

Social community shall provide conditions for achieving this right.

Article 193

Every person that uses soil, water or other natural wealth shall be obliged to do that in a manner which provides conditions for the work and life of a person in a living environment.

Every person shall be obliged to preserve nature and its wealth, natural sights and rarities and cultural monuments.

Article 194

Right of heritage shall be guaranteed.

The law shall arrange inheriting.

Nobody may keep in his property, immovables and means of work on the basis of the inheriting, in the scope greater then the constitution or law regulates it to be.

The law may restrict inheriting of the property of the person who enjoyed social or other help of the social community.

Article 195

Every person shall be obliged to contribute to the satisfying of general social needs, under equal conditions and proportionally to his own material possibilities.

Article 196

It shall be the obligation of every person to give help to another person in danger and to participate in removing of general hazard jointly with the other.

Article 197

Every person shall be obliged to comply with the Constitution and law.

Law shall determine conditions under which admitting of performance of duties determined by the Constitution is punishable.

Article 198

Any arbitrary act, which violates or restricts the rights of man shall be unconstitutional and punishable, regardless of who has committed the act.

Nobody may use force nor restrict rights of the other person, except in the cases and in the procedure regulated by law.

Article 199

Every person shall have the right on the compensation of damage which he/she has been made, regarding the performance of service or other activity of the state body, i.e. organisation performing jobs of public interest, by a working person or body performing that service or activity by his illegal or improper work.

The socio-political community, i.e. organisation in which that activity or service is performed shall compensate damage. The aggravated person shall have the right to request compensation also immediately from the person who caused the damage in accordance with the law.

Article 200

Citizen of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad shall enjoy the protection of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Citizen of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may not be deprived of citizenship, moved away from the country nor extradited.

Citizen of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who is absent from the country, and also has other citizenship, may only in exceptional cases, on the basis of federal law, be deprived of his citizenship of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia if he/she by his/her work causes damage to the international or other interests of Yugoslavia or if he refuses to perform the duties of a citizen.

Article 201

Foreigners in Yugoslavia shall enjoy personal human freedoms and rights established by this Constitution and other rights and duties established by law and international treaties.

Article 202

Foreign citizens and stateless persons who are persecuted for supporting democratic views and movements, social and national emancipation, the freedoms and rights of the human personality or the freedom of scientific and artistic creative endeavour, shall be guaranteed the right of asylum.

Article 203

Freedoms and rights guaranteed by this Constitution may not be deprived or limited.

Freedoms and rights, established by this Constitution, may not be used by no one in order of disrupt the foundations of socialist self-management democratic order established by this Constitution, to endanger the independence of country, violate the freedoms and rights of man and citizen guaranteed by this Constitution, endanger peace and equality in international collaboration, stir up national, racial and religious hatred or intolerance or inducing to criminal offences; nor may these freedoms be used in a way which offends public morals. It shall be specified by law in what cases and under what conditions the use of freedoms in a way contrary to the Constitution will entail a restrictions or a ban on their use.

These freedoms and rights shall be realised and duties performed pursuant to this Constitution. The mode of realisation of individual freedoms and rights may only be regulated by law and this only when so provided by this Constitution or when this is necessary for their realisation.

The freedoms and rights guaranteed by this Constitution shall enjoy judicial protection.

Chapter IV
CONSTITUTIONALITY AND LEGALITY

Article 204

The protection of constitutionality and legality shall be ensured in order to realise the socio-economic and political relations established by Constitution and law and to protect freedoms and rights of man and citizen, self-management, social property, self-management and other rights of organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities and socio-political communities.

Article 205

Protection of constitutionality and legality shall be responsibility of courts of law, bodies of socio-political communities, organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities and of those exercising self-management, public and other social functions.

Constitutional courts shall ensure constitutionality and in accordance with compliance with the Constitution.

Working people and citizens shall have the right and obligation to initiate for the protection of constitutionality and legality.

Article 206

Republican Constitution and the Provincial Constitution may not be in contrast with SFRY Constitution.

All laws and other regulations and enactments passed by bodies of socio-political communities and self-managing enactments of organisations of associated labour and

other self-managing organisations and communities must be in conformity with SFRY Constitution.

Article 207

All regulations and other enactments passed by federal bodies must be in conformity with federal law.

Republican and Provincial Law and other regulations and enactments passed by bodies of the socio-political communities, as well as self-management enactments may not be in contrary to federal law.

If a Republican, i.e. provincial law is contrary to federal law it will be temporarily applied pending a decision by the Constitutional court, and if federal bodies are responsible for their enforcement, the federal law concerned shall apply.

If the organ which have jurisdiction over individual matters deems that law, other regulations or enactments or self-management enactments is not in accord with federal law, i.e. that is contrary to federal law, it shall be bound to institute proceeding before the Constitutional court.

Article 208

Laws and other regulations and enactments passed by bodies of socio-political communities shall be promulgated before coming into force.

Self-management enactments may not be applied before they have been promulgated in an appropriate way.

Article 209

Federal laws and other federal regulations and other enactments shall enter into force not earlier than eight days from the day of promulgation.

Only for especially justified reasons may it be regulated that a federal law, other regulation or enactments enter into force within a period shorter than eight days from the day of promulgation or on the same day of promulgation.

Article 210

International treaties shall be applied as of the day they enter into force, unless otherwise specified by the instrument of ratification or by an agreement of the competent bodies.

International treaties,which have been promulgated shall be directly applied by the courts.

Article 211

No Law, other regulations or other enactments passed by bodies of socio-political communities may be applied retroactively.

Retroactive application of particular provisions of a law may only be provided by this particular law, if this is required by the general interest.

Punishable acts shall be determined and penalties for them imposed according to law, i.e. other regulation that was in force at the time of their commission, unless the new law, i.e. regulation is more favourable for the perpetrator.

Article 212

All individual acts and measures of administrative bodies and other state bodies in charge of executive and administrative affairs and individual acts of organisations of associated labour and communities and other self-managing organisations and communities adopted in the exercise of public functions, must be based on law or other legally adopted regulation.

Article 213

State bodies, organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations communities, which exercise public authorisations, may in individual cases rule on rights or obligations or in conformity with law, apply coercive or restrictive measures, only in proceedings regulated by law all the parties concerned have the opportunity to defend their rights and interests, and file an appeal against decision rendered or have recourse to same other avenue of relief provide by law.

Administrative bodies may issue binding orders to individual self-managing organisation and communities regarding their work only when expressly authorised by law so to do, and only in accordance with the procedure specified by law.

Article 214

Ignorance of the language in which proceeding shall not be an obstacle to the defence and realisation of the rights and justified interests of citizens and organisations.

Every person shall have the right to use of his own language before court or before other state bodies, organisations of associated labour and communities, other self-managing organisations and communities which exercising public authorisations decide on a citizen's rights and obligations, and to be informed in his own language of the facts in the course of the proceedings.

Article 215

An appeal may be filed with the competent authority against decisions and other individual court acts, administrative or other state bodies and against such acts of self-managing organisations or communities vested with public authorities rendered in first instance proceedings.

In certain cases, the right of appeal may be excluded by law if there is other way of ensured protection of rights and legality.

Article 216

The legality of final individual acts by which state bodies or self-managing organisations or communities vested with public authorities rule on rights or obligations shall be decided on by courts trough administrative litigation if no other avenue of judicial relief is provided for by law.

Only exceptionally may administrative litigation be determined by law in specific kinds of administrative disputes.

Chapter V

COURTS AND OFFICE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Article 217

Justice shall be administered within unified system of authority and self-management by working class and all working people by regular courts as bodies of state authority, and by self-management courts.

Article 218

Courts shall protect freedoms and rights of citizens and self-management position of working people and self-managing organisations and communities and they shall ensure Constitutionality and legality.

Article 219

Courts shall be independent in the performance of their judicial functions, and shall administer justice in accordance with the constitution, law and self-managing enactments.

Article 220

Regular courts shall be established by law.

The jurisdiction, composition and organisation of regular courts and proceeding before these courts are established by law.

Article 221

Regular courts shall decide disputes involving: basic personal relations, rights and obligation of citizens and rights and obligations of socio-political communities: impose a sentence and other measures against perpetrator of criminal offences and other punishable acts established by law; decide on the legality of individual acts of state bodies and organisation in charge of public authorisations; decide disputes concerning property and labour relations, if the settlement of such disputes has not been vested in self-managing courts, and shall decide on other relations when so provided by law. Criminal offences committed by military personal and certain criminal offences committed by other persons relating to the national defence and security of the country, and other legal matters relating to disputes in connecting with service in the Yugoslav People's Army shall be decided upon by military court.

Article 222

Regular courts shall review and study social relations and occurrences of interest for the discharge of their functions and they shall submit to the assemblies of the appropriate socio-political communities and other state bodies and self-managing organisations and communities for prevention of socially-dangerous and harmful practices and for consolidation of legality, social responsibility and socialistic morals.

Regular courts in their field of work shall have right and obligation to inform assembly of appropriate socio-political community on matters concerning

implementation of law and on the work of the courts, and military courts – SFRY Presidency, i.e. President of Republic as supreme commander.

Article 223

Self-management courts shall be established by self-management act or by the agreement of the parties in accordance with Constitution and law.

The jurisdiction, composition and organisation of self-management courts, as well as proceeding before such courts shall be established by law, i.e. by founding act of the court in accordance with law.

Article 224

Self-management courts shall decide certain kinds of disputes, as established by constitution and law, arising out of socio-economic and other self-management relations, as well as disputes entrusted to them by working people in organisations of associated labour, organisations of self-managing communities and other self-managing organisations and communities, which disputes arise out of mutual relations which they independently regulate or which stem from right which they freely dispose unless it is established by law that certain kinds of disputes must be decided by regular courts.

Citizens may by mutual agreement entrust the settlement of individual disputes concerning the rights that they may freely dispose of to conciliation councils or to arbitration tribunals or to other self-management courts, unless otherwise established by law.

Article 225

Self-management courts shall be established as courts of associated labour, arbitration tribunals, conciliation councils, chosen arbitration courts and as other kinds of self-management courts.

Article 226

Courts of associated labour court shall decide on: the existence of conditions for forming basic organisations of associated labour and other work communities; requests for the protection of the right to work with social resources and of other self-management rights, for the protection of social property; disputes concerning of formation and splitting off of basic organisations of associated labour and connection, mergers and division of organisations of associated labour; conclusions and implementation of self-management agreements on association and mutual relations in associated labour, as well as other kinds of disputes arising out of socio-economic and other self-management relations as established by law.

The principles concerning the formation, jurisdiction and composition of courts of associated labour, as well as proceeding before that court shall be established by Federal Law.

Article 227

Hearings before court shall be open.

Cases in which the public may be barred from judicial hearings in order to safeguard secrets, to protect public morals, the interest of the social interests of the social community, shall be spelled out by law.

Article 228

Courts shall sit in panels.

It may be determinate by law that certain kinds of cases shall be considered by single judge.

Article 229

Justice shall be administered by judges and by working people and citizens, lay-assessors or jurors, in the way determined by law or by the founding act of the court concerned.

It may be issued by law that in certain courts only judges shall administer in specific meters.

Article 230

Judges and citizens who take part in administration of justice in regular courts shall be elected and dismissed by the Assembly of competent socio-political community.

Judges of regular courts shall be elected and dismissed in a way and under conditions and by the procedure, which shall ensure professional expertise and moral-political capabilities for the performance of judicial function and assure judicial independence in the administration of justice.

Judges and citizens who participate in the administration of justice in the regular courts shall be elected on a certain period of time and may be re-elected.

Judges, citizens and working people who participate in the administration of justice in self-management courts shall be elected, appointed and dismissed of office in the way issued by law.

Article 231

No one who participate in the administration of justice may be called to account for an opinion given in the process of judicial decision-making, nor may be detained in the proceedings instituted because of the criminal offence he has committed in the performance of his judicial obligations, without the approval of the competent assembly of the socio-political community.

Article 232

A judge may not hold an office or carry out an activity incompatible with the judicial function.

Article 233

Only authority court may decide about appeals or other legal remedies against court decisions.

When and under what conditions a legal remedy will be allowed against decisions of a self-management court shall be specified by law or the founding act of the court.

Conditions under which decisions of a self-management court may be disputes before a regular court, and the enforcement of such decisions shall be regulated by law.

Article 234

Court decisions shall be valid and enforceable throughout territory of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Article 235

The Office of Public Prosecutor is an independent state organ which shall be in charge of the prosecution of criminal and other statutorily-defined punishable acts and which, in addition, shall take specific statutory measures for the protection of interests of socio-political community and use avenues of legal relief with a view to protecting constitutionality and legality.

The Office of Public Prosecutor shall discharge its functions on the basis of the Constitution and Law and in compliance to the policy established by enactments of the assemblies of socio-political communities.

The Office of Public Prosecutor shall have the rights and obligations to inform assembly of socio-political community about implementation of laws and on its work.

Article 236

The Office of Military Prosecutor shall prosecute criminal offences which fall within the jurisdiction of military courts and take specific remedies for the protection of interests of socio-economic community and use avenues of legal relief with a view to protecting constitutionality and legality in the way specified by Federal Law.

Chapter VI

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Article 237

It shall be inviolable and inalienable right and obligation of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, working people and citizens to protect and defend independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the social system of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia established by Constitution of SFRY.

Article 238

No one shall have the right to acknowledge or sign an act of capitulation, nor to accept or recognise the occupation of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or of any of its parts. No one shall have the right to prevent citizens of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to fight against an enemy who has attacked the country. Those acts shall be unconstitutional and punishable as high treason.

High treason against one’s country is the gravest crime against people and shall be punished as a serious criminal offence.

Article 239

Rights and obligations of the federation and its bodies in national defence are established by this Constitution.

It shall be the right and obligation of the municipalities, Autonomous Provinces, Republics, i.e. other socio-political communities in line with the system of national defence, each on its own territory, to regulate and organise national defence and to direct territorial defence, civil defence and other preparations for the defence of the country and in the event of an attack upon country, to organise and direct total national resistance.

Organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities shall exercise their right and duty to defend the country in compliance to Law, and the plans and decisions of socio-political communities, ensure resources for national defence and carry out other tasks concerning national defence. These organisations and communities shall be responsible for the execution of these tasks.

Article 240

The Armed forces of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall protect independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the social system of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia established by this Constitution.

The Armed forces of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall make unified whole and shall consist of Yugoslav People's Army, as common armed force of all nations and nationalities and of all working people and citizens and of territorial defence as the widest form of the organised total national armed resistance.

Any citizen, who with arms or in other way, participate in resistance against an aggressors shall be a member of Armed Forces of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Article 241

Military service shall be the obligation of all citizens.

Article 242

Regarding composition of the officer corps and promotion to senior commanding and directing posts in the Yugoslav People's Army, the principle of proportional representation of the member Republics and Autonomous Provinces shall be applied.

Article 243

The equality of the languages and alphabets of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia shall be ensured in the Armed Forces of Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in accordance with the Constitution of SFRY.

In meters of command and military training in the Yugoslav People's Army, in accordance to Federal Law, one of languages of the nations of Yugoslavia may be used in parts of the country-the languages of the nations and nationalities.

PART THREE

Relations in the Federation and the Rights and Obligations of the Federation

Chapter I
RELATIONS IN THE FEDERATION

Article 244

In the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia nations and nationalities and working people and citizens shall realise and ensure sovereignty, equality, national freedom, independence, territorial integrity, security and social self-protection, country defence, international position of the country and country relations with other countries and international organisations, the system of socialist self-management socio-economical relations, unique bases of political system, the fundamental democratic freedoms and rights of man and the citizen, solidarity and social security of working people and citizens and unity of the Yugoslav market and shall adjust common economic and social development and other joint interests.

Those joint interests are accomplished:

- through federal bodies, with equality of participation and obligatory of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces in these bodies in formulation and implementation of federal policy;
- through federal bodies on the basis of decisions of agreement by the Republics and Autonomous Provinces;
- by direct co-operation and agreement among the Republics, Autonomous Provinces, Municipalities and other socio-political communities;
- by consultations in order of reaching a self-management agreement, social compacts and associating of associated labour organisation and other self-managing organisation and communities;
- by socio-political activities and other social organisations and association of citizens;
- free and versatile activities of citizens.

By the Constitution of SFRY is established which rights and obligations concerning the realisation of common shall be exercise by the Federation through federal bodies, and which by the Republican and provincial assemblies through their delegations to the SFRY Assembly and by direct decision-making, in the way established by this Constitution.

Article 245

In the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia nations and nationalities shall have equal rights.

Article 246

The languages of the nations and nationalities and their alphabets shall be equal on the territory of Yugoslavia. In the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the languages of the nations shall be officially used and the languages of the nationalities shall be used in conformity with this Constitution and Federal Law.

The realisation of equality of languages and alphabets of the nations and nationalities in official use in the areas in populated by individual nationalities shall be ensured and way of and conditions for its realisation regulated by law, the law of socio-political communities and self-management enactments of organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities.

Article 247

In order to ensure that right to express its nationality and culture shall be realised, each nationality shall be guaranteed the right freely to use its language and alphabet, to develop its culture and for this purpose to set up organisations and enjoy other constitutionally-established rights.

Article 248

In addition to the constitutional rights, which they enjoy in other socio-political communities, the nationalities shall also realise their sovereign rights in the municipalities as the basic self-managing and socio-political communities.

Article 249

Yugoslav citizens shall have a single citizenship of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Every citizen of the member Republic at the same time shall be citizen of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Citizens of a member Republic on the territory of another member Republic have the same rights and obligations as the citizens of that Republic.

Article 250

Decisions, documents and other individual acts issued by state bodies and authorised organisations in one member Republic, i.e. Autonomous Provinces shall be equally valid in other Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces.

Article 251

The working people and nationals and nationalities of Yugoslavia shall accomplish their economic interests on the unified Yugoslavian market.

Working people and organisations of associated labour shall on the unified Yugoslav market enjoy equal rights in performance of their activities and income earning, on the basis of performance of market laws and social direction of economic and social development and the adjustment of market relations.

Socio-political communities shall be responsible for providing the unity of Yugoslav market.

Proceeding from openness of Yugoslavian market, organisations of associated labour and socio-political communities shall, in order to realise common interests based on equal economic relations, enter into and develop economic co-operation with other countries in line with established policy and existing regulations.

Any act or conduct, which disrupts the unity of the Yugoslav market, shall be unconstitutional.

Article 252

The unity of the Yugoslav market shall be based on:

- of free movement and associating of labour and the means of reproduction and the free exchange of goods and services , scientist achievements and technical know-how throughout the entire territory of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- a uniform currency, uniform monetary and foreign exchange system and uniform foundations of the credit system, common monetary and foreign exchange policy and common principles of credit policy;
- a uniform system of and a common policy concerning economic relations with other countries, a uniform tariff system and a common tariff policy;
- free formation and association of organisations of associated labour and their freedom to operate throughout the entire territory of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- free operation on the market and conclusion of the self-management agreements and social compacts regarding the promotion of production and trade and the integration of social labour;
- guidance of economic and social development and the adjustment of market relations through social planning based on self-management foundations.

Conditions, under which is performed exchange of goods and services in internal circulation, may be established by Law.

The sale of goods and services, which are in commerce on the entire territory of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, may be restricted by the Federal Law.

Conditions for the exchange of goods and services and conditions for business operations by organisation of associated labour in relations with other countries shall be regulated by federal law.

Article 253

Citizens shall enjoy freedom of employment throughout the entire territory of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Rights stemming from labour which affect the realisation of social security benefits and other similar rights shall de recognised throughout the entire territory of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regardless of the socio-political communities in which they are acquired.

Conditions under which citizens may go abroad for the purpose of employment and performance of economic and other activities may be established by Federal Law.

The rights, duties and obligations of citizens who perform an activity abroad or who are employed abroad shall be established by Law.

Article 254

Organisations of associated labour and their communities and associations shall operate freely and equally on the entire territory of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in accordance with regulations in force in their place of operation.

Any regulation or other act or conduct by which organisations of associated labour or working people from the territories of other member Republics of Autonomous Provinces, are placed in an unequal position, shall be unconstitutional.

Article 255

Any combining of organisations of associated labour and any other activity or conduct by organisation of state bodies aimed at preventing free movement and pooling of labour and resources and free exchange of goods and services, or at establishing monopolistic positions on the unified Yugoslav market trough which material and other advantages that are not based on labour are acquired and unequal relations in business created, or which disrupt other economic and social relations determined by the constitution, shall be prohibited.

Article 256

If through an act pertaining to the formulation or implementation of common economic policy a federal bodies has disrupted the equality of organisations of associated labour in income earning and in the use of the results of labour, or it has disrupted the equality of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces on the unified Yugoslav market, the federal bodies shall simultaneously with the formulation of common policy, i.e. the enactment of measures for its implementation, fix and ensure compensation as a competent part of measures of common economic policy for the planing period concerned.

Article 257

Social plan of Yugoslavia shall be based on agreements of working people, organisations of associated labour, self-managing interest communities and other self-management organisations and communities and on agreements reached among of member Republics and Autonomous Provinces on economic policy of common concern.

On the basis of working plans and programs and development possibilities and conditions of development of organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, as well as plans for development and possibilities and conditions of development of member Republics and Autonomous Provinces and development of whole social community, and taking into account international economic relations and international commitments of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and common interests adjusted on this basis, social plans of Yugoslavia shall establish a common economic policy and in accordance with it, direct social reproduction on the basis of socialist socio-economic relations grounded in self-management.

Social plans of Yugoslavia shall also establish guidelines and frameworks for measures of economic policy and other measures, whose enactment, in conformity with the rights and duties spelled out by this Constitution, falls within the competence of federal bodies, i.e. bodies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, in order to ensure conditions for accomplishment of adjusted mutual interests of associated labour, i.e. joint interests of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces within unified Yugoslavian market.

Article 258

A special federal fond for crediting accelerated development in economically insufficient developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces shall be set up.

The economically insufficient developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces shall be determined, and permanent sources for financing fond, special conditions for extending credits from its assets and the mode of operation of the fond shall be regulated by Federal Law.

Compulsory loans may be floated by federal bodies for the needs of the federal fond for crediting accelerated development in economically insufficient developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces.

The Republics and Autonomous Provinces which are not able with their own resources to finance social and other services in the member Republic or Autonomous Provinces, shall be ensured the necessary resources by the Federation under conditions spelled out by Federal Law.

Article 259

The monetary system and foundations of the credit system shall be uniform. Payments traffic shall be effected according to uniform principles.

All those who use social resources shall effect payments, conduct other affairs associated with payments traffic, and shall deposit money in the way specified by Federal Law.

Article 260

The National Bank of Yugoslavia, The National Banks of member Republics and National Banks of Autonomous Provinces are institutions of the uniform monetary system responsible for the execution of common currency issue policy, as established by the SFRY Assembly.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia shall issue bank notes and coins.

In accordance with common currency issue policy, the National Bank of Yugoslavia shall control the volume of money into circulation and together with the National Banks of member Republics and National Banks of Autonomous Provinces take measures for the implementation of this policy.

The National Bank of member Republic, i.e. the National Bank of Autonomous Province, shall within a framework of common currency issue policy, also take other measures necessary for the implementation of the credit policy of the member Republic, i.e. the National Bank of Autonomous Province.

No one shall be placed in an unequal position in respect of the performance of activities and income earning as a result of measures for the implementation of joint currency issue policy.

Article 261

The National Bank of Yugoslavia, National Banks of the Republics and National Banks of Autonomous Provinces shall, within the framework of their rights and obligations, be responsible for the stability of the currency, general payment liquidity in Yugoslavia and abroad, and for the implementation of jointly formulated monetary-credit policy.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia, National Banks of the Republics and National Banks of Autonomous Provinces shall independently apply for the realisation of the targets and tasks of monetary-credit and foreign exchange policy, as laid down by Federal

Law. Commercial banks and other financial organisations shall be bound to abide by decisions made by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, National Banks of the Republics and National Banks of Autonomous Provinces with a view to ensuring the realisation of the policy.

Article 262

The National Bank of Yugoslavia, National Banks of the Republics and National Banks of Autonomous Provinces shall operate deposit accounts of the socio-political communities, and shall be authorised, on behalf of the socio-political communities and on their account, to perform other banking affairs, if so specified by the Constitution.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia shall act as a depository of federal resources, conduct credit and other banking business for the needs of the Yugoslav People's army and for the needs of national defence, as established by Federal Law, and shall carry out statutory specified credit and banking operations on account of the Federation.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia, National Banks of the Republics and National Banks of Autonomous Provinces shall not engage in other activities of commercial banks.

Article 263

Constitution of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and unique monetary business of National Banks of the Republics and National Banks of Autonomous Provinces are established by Federal Law.

The operations of the National Bank of Yugoslavia concerning the execution of common currency issue, monetary-credit and foreign exchange policy shall be managed by the Board of Governors. In managing these operations the Board of Governors shall make decisions and take measures, and shall be responsible for their implementation.

The Board of Governors shall be composed of Governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the governors of the National Banks of the Republics and the governors of the National Banks of the Autonomous Provinces.

Article 264

The system, sources and kinds of taxes, duty stamps and other dues shall be regulated by law.

All kinds of revenues realised through the taxation of the sale of goods and services which are in commerce throughout the entire territory of the Socialistic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the mode and rate of this taxation shall de defined by Federal Law, except for goods and services whose mode and rate of taxation are on the authority of federal law fixed by other socio-political communities.

An exemption from the payment of taxes and other dues on the resources, facilities and installations serving exclusively for national defence and state security purposes may be provided by Federal Law.

Article 265

The Republics and Autonomous Provinces shall co-operate in the pursuance of tax policy and shall through compacts adjust the basic principles of tax policy and the tax system whenever it is necessary to ensure the unity and stability of the Yugoslav market.

In order to prevent and eliminate disruptions on the market, federal bodies shall have the right and obligation to propose to the Republics and Autonomous Provinces in conformity with mutual compacts to decrease or increase taxes and contributions fixed by the socio-political communities, temporarily to postpone the spending of part of the revenue of the socio-political communities, and to establish common foundations of the tax policy of the Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces. Non-existence of compacts shall not prevent the Republics and Autonomous Provinces from passing regulations and other enactments in the sphere of tax policy and the tax system within the framework of their rights and obligations.

Article 266

Taxes and contributions payable on the income of basic organisations of associated labour shall be paid according to the regulations of, and in favour of, the socio-political communities on whose territory the basic organisations regularly perform their activities, or according to the decision of, and in favour of, the self-managing communities of interest which satisfy the needs and interests of, or render services to, the basic organisations of associated labour for which contributions are paid to these self-managing communities of interest.

The resources which as part of a bank's income are distributed among basic organisations of associated labour and other social legal persons shall be taxed as the income of these persons in accordance with the regulations of, and in favour of, the socio-political communities to which the tax on the income of these persons is paid.

Taxes and contributions levied on the personal incomes and revenues of workers and citizens, with the exception of taxes on property and revenue from property, shall be paid, in conformity with federal constitution, according to the regulations of, and in favour of, the socio-political communities on whose territory the workers or citizens concerned live, or according to the decisions of, and in favour of, the self-managing communities of interest which satisfy the needs and interests of, or render services to, the workers and citizens and members of their families.

Article 267

When this is indispensable in order to prevent or eliminate any major disruption in the economy, or when this is required by the interest of national defence or other extraordinary needs of the country, federal constitution may:

- lay down the limits within which socio-political communities may fix their revenue deriving from the income of organisations of associated labour and from the sale of goods and services ;
- make it obligatory for organisations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest and other self-managing communities, and socio-political communities to form reserve social resources;

- impose a temporary ban on the use of part of social means of consumption and of part of social resources earmarked for financing expanded reproduction by organisations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest and other self-managing organisations and communities, and socio-political communities;
- regulate the mode of use of the budgetary surpluses revenue of the socio-political communities , and of the surplus revenue of self-managing communities of interest deriving from statutory obligations.

Article 268

In exercising the rights and obligations established by this Constitution, federal bodies shall formulate policy and pass federal constitution and other regulations and enactments.

In the spheres regulated by federal constitution, the Republics and Autonomous Provinces may pass constitution within the framework of their rights and obligations.

If in areas to be regulated by federal constitution no such constitution has been passed, the Republics and Autonomous Provinces may pass their own constitution if this is in the interest of the realisation of their rights and obligations.

Article 269

Federal Laws and other regulations and enactments shall be promulgated in the Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in authentical text in the languages of the nations of Yugoslavia specified by the Republican constitutions.

Federal Laws and other regulations and enactments shall be promulgated in the Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as authentical texts in the languages of the Albanian and Hungarian nationalities also.

Article 270

Federal Laws and other regulations and enactments shall be binding throughout the entire territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, unless their application is restricted by these laws, regulations and enactments to a narrower territory.

Article 271

International treaties which entail the enactments of new or amendments to existing Republican, i.e. provincial laws, or which entail special obligations for one or more Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces, shall be concluded in agreement with the competent Republican, i.e. provincial bodies. The procedure for the conclusion of such international treaties shall be regulated by Federal Law, in agreement with Republican and provincial assemblies.

In co-operating with bodies and organisations of other states and with international organisations and bodies, the Republics and Autonomous Provinces shall keep within the established foreign policy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and international treaties.

In co-operating with appropriate foreign bodies and organisations, international organisations and territorial units of foreign states, Municipalities, organisations of associated labour and other organisations and communities shall keep within the

established foreign policy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and international treaties.

The principal of the equality of languages of the nations of Yugoslavia, and analogously the principle of the equality of languages of the nations and nationalities, shall be applied in international communication.

When international treaties are drawn up in the languages of the signatory countries, the languages of the nations of Yugoslavia shall be equally used.

Article 272

In exercising the rights and obligations of the Federation, federal bodies shall within their province of work be responsible for the state in the relevant spheres of social life, for the initiation of policy and federal laws, other regulations, and enactments, for the enforcement of federal laws and other regulations and enactments, and for reviewing the implementation of these regulations and enactments.

Article 273

Federal Laws and other regulations and enactments shall be enforced by Republican and provinces bodies which shall be responsible for their enforcement, unless it is provided by this Constitution that such laws and other regulations and enactments shall be directly enforced by federal bodies and that they shall be responsible for their enforcement.

Republican and provincial bodies shall pass regulations concerning the enforcement of those federal laws and other regulations and enactments for whose enforcement they are responsible. In these spheres federal bodies may, if explicitly authorised by a federal law and within the limits specified by this law, pass regulations concerning technical measures and record-keeping, and other regulations concerning the enforcement of federal laws which ensure, in the interest of the country as a whole, uniform enforcement of these laws.

In line with the responsibility of Republican and provincial bodies for the enforcement of federal laws and other regulations and enactments, relations between federal bodies and Republican and provincial bodies in the enforcement of such laws, other regulations and enactments shall be based on mutual co-operation, transmission of information, consultation and agreement.

If Republican and provincial bodies do not enforce federal laws and other regulations and enatcments for whose enforcement they are responsible, the Federal Executive Councils thereof, and shall request them to take appropriate measures to ensure the enforcement of federal laws, other regulations and enactments.

Article 274

Federal bodies shall be responsible for the enforcement of federal laws and other regulations and enactments in the spheres in which, under the provisions of this Constitution, the Federation ensures through federal bodies the enforcement of federal laws and other regulations and enactments.

These federal laws and other regulations and enactments shall be directly enforced by federal bodies; they shall be enforced by Republican and provincial bodies when so specified by Federal Law.

In cases when federal bodies directly enforce federal laws and other regulations and enactments, they may be empowered by federal law to set up regional bodies and organizational units to conduct specific administrative affairs falling within the competence of federal bodies in the spheres of international relations, national defense, tariffs, foreign exchange and market inspection, supervision of weights and measures and precious metals, civil aviation and radio communications.

Within the scope of the powers established by this Constitution, federal bodies shall pass regulations concerning the enforcement of federal laws and other regulations and enactments for whose enforcement they are responsible. In these spheres Republican and provincial bodies may pass regulations concerning the enforcement of federal laws and other regulations and enactments provided they are especially authorized so to do by Federal law.

When under the provision of this Constitution federal bodies regulate matters concerning national defense, state security and international relations, federal bodies shall pass regulation concerning the enforcement of federal laws, unless it is specified by federal laws that such regulations shall be passed by Republican, i.e. provincial bodies.

Article 275

When administrative bodies in the Republics and Autonomous Provinces directly enforce federal laws, regulations and other enactments and international treaties for whose enforcement federal administrative bodies are responsible, the federal administrative bodies may be empowered by federal law to:

- issue to competent Republican and provincial administrative bodies binding instructions for conduct of affairs for which they are authorized by federal laws, other regulations and enactments;
- carry out supervisory work in line with the powers specified by Federal Law;
- in cases when a Republican or provincial administrative bodies has failed to perform a specific administrative act, and the non-execution of this act may cause serious harmful consequences, to perform t5his act and to notify the Federal Executive Council thereof. The Federal Executive Council shall inform thereof the Republican, i.e. Provincial Assembly concerned for the purpose of eliminating the cause for which it was necessary for the federal bodies to perform this particular administrative act.

Republican and provincial administrative bodies shall be bound, in conformity with federal law, to keep federal administrative bodies informed on the enforcement of federal laws, other regulations and enactments and international treaties for the enforcement of which federal administrative bodies are responsible.

Article 276

The Executive Councils of the r Republics and Autonomous Provinces may raise before the Federal Executive Council the question of enforcement of a federal law, regulation or other enactment passed by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of SFRY Assembly, if they consider that federal administrative bodies are not enforcing this law, regulation or enactment, or are not doing so in conformity with established policy.

Article 277

If a dispute arises between federal administrative bodies and Republican and/or provincial administrative bodies regarding the fulfilment of obligation of administrative bodies in the Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces to enforce a federal law, other regulation or enactment, the Federal Executive Council or the Executive Council of Republic, i.e. Autonomous Province concerned shall inform the SFRY Assembly thereof. The SFRY Assembly shall decide the controversial issue and rule on the obligation to enforce the federal laws, regulation or other enactment involved.

Article 278

Federal administrative bodies shall communicate with administrative bodies in Communes through appropriate Republican and/or provincial administrative bodies.

In affairs concerning national services and military mobilization of people and material resources, and in affairs concerning the protection of Yugoslav citizens abroad, federal administrative bodies may, in conformity with federal law, also directly communicate with administrative bodies in Communes.

Article 279

All revenues and expenditures of the Federal shall be determined by the Federal Budget.

Federal revenues shall include tariffs and other original revenues fixed by federal law, and contributions by the Republics and Autonomous Provinces fixed in conformity with the principle of equality and mutual responsibility of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces for financing federal functions. It may be provided by federal law that revenues from tariffs be not entered into the Federal Budget but should be used for the needs of the economy.

The total volume of expenditures in the Federal Budget shall be fixed in agreement with Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces in line with the common economic policy for the year for which the Budget is being passed. Within the framework of total expenditure resources shall be assured in the Federal Budget for financing the functions and obligations of the Federation spelled out by the federal law and other enactment, and resource for financing national defense shall be ensured in the Federal Budget according to the medium-term plan for the development/build up and outfitting of the Yugoslav People's Army drawn up in line with the Social Plan of Yugoslavia.

The laws other regulations and enactment of the SFRY Assembly and of other federal bodies which create obligation for the Federal Budget may not be passed until the Assembly Chamber competent for the adoption of Budget has determined that resources for the fulfillment of these obligations have been secured.

The Federation may set up the funds or contract credits and other obligations beyond the limits of the total expenditure provided by the Federal Budget only when so authorized by the present Constitution or when the formation of funds or the contracting of obligations has been agreed upon by the Republics and Autonomous Provinces.

For the needs of the national defense and state security arising out of exceptional circumstances, the SFRY Assembly may, on the proposal of the SFRY Presidency, independently determine sources of finance or contract credits or other obligations to meet these needs, if these needs cannot be met from the Federal Budget or federal budgetary reserves.

Chapter II

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE FEDERATION

Article 280

The Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be represented by the federal bodies determined by this Constitution.

Article 281

The Federation shall through its bodies:

(1) ensure the independence and territorial integrity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and protect its sovereignty in international relations; decide on war and peace;

(2) ensure the system of socialist self-management socio-economic relations and uniform foundations of the political system;

(3) regulate those basic rights of workers in associated labour which ensure their status , as laid down by this Constitution, in self-management and socio-economic relations and the basic rights and obligations of organizations of associated labour, self-managing communities of interest, other self-managing organizations and communities, and socio-political communities regarding socially- owned resources; regulate the basic rights of working people concerning their social security and solidarity; lay down principles concerning the status, rights and duties of the Social Attorney of Self-Management;

(4) Regulate: the fundamentals of the law of the contract (general provisions), and other relations concerning the law of obligation in the field of sale of goods and services; basic relations concerning the law of property; basic relations which ensure the unity of the Yugoslav market; basic law of property relations and other substantive law relations in the fields of maritime shipping, inland and air navigation; copyright.

(5) Regulate the fundamentals of the system of social planning and adopt social plans of Yugoslavia; lay down the fundament of the preparation of the economy and the public services for functioning in wartime; regulate the monitoring system; determine the legal media of exchange and currency issue policy and ensure its implementation; regulate payments traffic at home and in external payments, the formation of money and foreign exchange reserves and their use when this is of concern for the country as a whole; regulate the fundamentals of the credit and banking system and credit and other forms of investment by nationals abroad and by aliens in Yugoslavia, and enact rules pertaining to the enforcement of Federal Law in the field, when in the interest of the country as a whole it is so specified by Federal Law; regulate the fundamentals of the system of life and property insurance; regulate and ensure a system of measures aimed at preventing the disruption of the unity of the Yugoslav market; regulate the system of social price control an ensure direct price control for goods and services of concern to the country as a whole; regulate and ensure federal commodity reserves to meet the country's needs in the event of war and other kinds of emergency, and to secure the stability of the market in the event of major disruptions on the market; regulate and ensure measures of protection against

monopolies and unfair competition; regulate and implement measures for the restriction of the market and of the free sale of goods and services to concern to country as a whole in the event of natural catastrophes or shortages of goods indispensable for the needs of the economy and the life of citizens, and when this is required by national defense interest; regulate the system of external trade and foreign exchange and other economic operations with other countries and ensure the enforcement of Federal Law in these spheres; regulate the custom system, customs tariffs and measures of non-tariff protection and ensure their implementation; regulate conditions for the opening and operation of duty-free zones; regulate and ensure crediting of accelerated development in economically insufficiently developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces; determine and ensure revenues accruing to the Federation under this Constitution; regulate the Fundamentals of social system of information and the status of, and the fundamentals of, the functioning of the Social Accountancy Service; regulate the fundamentals of the legal status and operations of organizations of business associations in the unified economic area of Yugoslavia; regulate the integration of organisations of associated labor and their associations in the Chamber of Economy for the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; regulate obligatory association organizations of associated labour into communities when so required by the technological unity of the system in individual spheres and when this is in the interest of the country as a whole; regulate conditions under which citizens may go abroad to perform economic and other activities of for the purpose of employment, and ensure the protection of citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia working abroad.

(6) Regulate the fundamentals of the system of national defence and ensure their implementation; regulate the basic rights and obligations of working people and citizens, organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, socio-political and other social organisations in the sphere of national defence; regulate the basic rights and obligations of the socio-political communities in the realisation of the system of national defence; regulate special rights and obligations of organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities regarding priority production and rendering of services for needs of national defence and manufacture of arms and military equipment; regulate adjustment of regional and town plans and construction of capital projects for the defence needs of the country; lay down the fundamentals of plans and preparatory measures Yugoslavian National Army and for it's needs; regulates national service obligations of citizens and protects family members of persons who are performing national Army service; regulates status and other issues of persons who are serving in the Yugoslavian National Army and Military personnel; regulates special rights and obligations of Military personnel in connection with service in the armed forces; regulates and provides military education and research work for the needs of the armed forces; regulates and organises military courts and military prosecutor's office; regulates and provides social insurance and welfare for the Military personnel, i.e. military insured persons and their families; regulates and provides rights for veterans, disabled veterans and survivors of fallen veterans;

7) establish foreign policy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and takes care of it's implementation; maintains political, economic and other relations with

other countries and international organisations; promotes and induces co-operation with countries in process of development and provides means for development of economic relations with these countries and achievement of solidarity with liberation movements; concludes, ratifies and provides execution of international treaties; provides execution of international obligations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; protects citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and their interests and interests of domestic legal persons in abroad; regulates accomplishment of international relations; regulates organisation and activity of Federation's Foreign Affair services;

8) regulate bases of system for protection and established order (State Security) by this Constitution; provides activities of State Security Service which is necessary for Federal Bodies to accomplish their responsibilities established by this Constitution and co-ordinates work of bodies which perform activities of State Security;

9) regulate citizenship of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; establishes basic data for registries and identification cards; establishes public holidays and decorations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; establishes national anthem of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; regulates using of seal, coat of arms and flag of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

10) regulate: control of turnover of goods and services over state border, and regime of crossing over state border; position, residency and protection of foreigners in Yugoslavia; protection of life and people's health from contagious diseases which endanger whole country; putting medications in circulation; protection of animals from contagious diseases and protection of plants from diseases and pests, when they endanger whole country; putting means for protection of animals and plants in circulation and control of carrying animals and plants over the state border; carrying in and spreading foreign press and other means of public information and communication and provides execution of Federal regulations in those areas, when that is, in the interest of the whole country, established by the Federal law; regulates regime of the territorial see which is in interest for international relations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, defence and security of the state and unity of Yugoslavian market, as well as the mode of using rights which Yugoslavia has in continental shelf and on the open see; regulates control of passenger's traffic over state border; regulates legal position of foreign legal persons in Yugoslavia; regulates legal position of representatives of foreign countries, foreign and international organisations; regulates representation of foreign economy and other organisations; regulates protection and promotion of human environment which is of interest of the whole country and international community; regulates traffic and transport of explosives and radioactive and other substances and transport of flammable liquids and gases, when that's of interest of the whole country; regulates traffic of poisons and production and traffic of narcotics; regulates the bases of regime of waters which is of interest of two or more member Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces; regulates position of foreign information institutions and representatives of foreign means of information; establishes limitation or prohibition of freedom of using the press and other means of public information and communication, which are against the foundations of socialistic democratic structure, established by this Constitution, or which endanger independence of the country, peace or equal international co-operation; establishes elements of cartography data, which are of importance for defence and security of the country and for overall use of cartographic publications; regulates position and authority

of Yugoslavian Red Cross and other organisations, which on a basis of Federal laws and international treaties performs public authorities; regulates marking and maintaining of cemeteries and graves which belong to members of Allied Armies and other foreign Armies on the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

11) regulate and provides air navigation safety; regulates security bases in other parts of traffic; regulates issues regarding navigable waterways for which international or interstate regime of navigation applies, and provides conduction of Federal regulations in that area when that is of the interest of the whole country, established by Federal law; regulates issues of communication systems which are of the importance for security of the country and technical unity of communication systems; regulates international radio communications and provides execution of Federal regulations in the area of international radio communications, when that's, of the interest of the whole country, established by Federal law;

12) regulate general conditions and principles for pronouncing sanctions for criminal offences and economic violations, system of sanctions, conditions for withdrawal of sanctions and rehabilitation and general rules for implementation of correctional measures and punishing minors (general part of criminal law and economic offences law); determines criminal offences against bases of socialist self-management social structure of Yugoslavia and security of the country, humanity and International law, against reputation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, it's bodies and representatives, against reputation of foreign country and organisation and against reputation of their Heads, i.e. representatives, against official duties of Officials in Federal bodies, against armed forces, as well as criminal offences and economic violations which can disturb unity of Yugoslavian market or violate Federal regulations; establishes procedures for violations which are carried out by Federal bodies; establishes general administrative procedure; regulates criminal charges procedure and other court procedures, except special procedures in the areas in which social relations are regulated by Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces, with their regulations; regulates amnesty and pardon for criminal offences established by Federal law;

13) regulate system of measurement units and provides control of measures and valuable metals; regulates protection of inventions, technical promotions, stamps, brands of quality, mark of origin of products, samples and models, as well as standards, technical normative and quality normative of products and services, and provides execution of Federal regulations in this areas, when that's of the interest of the whole country, established by Federal law;

14) regulate and organises collecting, recording and processing of statistic and other data about the state of individual areas of social life, about the state of movement of population, about economic and other occurrences, as well as other data which are of the interest of the whole country;

15) regulate resolution of conflicts of Republic, i.e. Province's law with laws of other Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces (collision norms), and conflicts of authorities between Republic's, i.e. Province's bodies from territories of various Republics; regulates resolution of conflicts of laws with regulations of other countries;

16) regulate and provide: organisation, authority and mode of work of Federal bodies and material and other relations of Federal bodies; election for Federal bodies; rights and responsibilities of Federal bodies regarding means in public property which

they use; position, organisation and way of work of institutions and schools which Federation establishes for performing of work which is of interest for accomplishment of Federation's functions and relations of Federal bodies towards these institutions and schools; right and obligations of workers from work and on basis of work in Federal bodies and in institutions and schools which Federation establishes;

17) protect constitutionality which is established by this Constitution and legality in accordance with this Constitution;

18) perform other rights and obligations established by this Constitution.

When that's established by this Constitution, Federal bodies perform these rights and obligations on a basis of decisions, i.e. on a basis of consent of Republics and Province's bodies, in a way, which is established by this Constitution.

PART FOUR

THE ORGANISATION OF THE FEDERATION

C h a p t e r I

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

1. Status and authority

Article 282.

Assembly of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the body of social self-management and the highest body of authority in the scope of Federation's rights and obligations.

SFRY Assembly performs its rights and obligations on basis and in the scope of this Constitution and Federal laws.

Article 283.

SFRY Assembly shall:

1) decide on amendments of SFRY Constitution;
2) discuss and establish bases of internal policy and foreign policy of SFRY; makes Federal laws and other regulations and general enactments;
3) make social plan of Yugoslavia, budget of Federation and Federation's final account;
4) decide on change of borders of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

5) decide on war and peace; ratify treaties on political and military co-operation and international treaties which demand making new or amending applicable laws;
6) establish execution of Federal laws policy, other regulations and general enactmens, and Federal bodies obligations regarding execution of these regulations and enactments;
7) elect President of the Republic and announces election of SFRY Presidency;
8) elect and dismiss from duties President and members of the Federal Executive Council;
9) elect and dismiss from duties President and judges of Yugoslavian Constitutional Court and Federal Court; appoint and dismiss from duties Federal public self-management attorney; appoint and dismiss from duties Federal secretaries, Federal public prosecutor and others by this Constitution and Federal law, certain officials in Federal bodies and Board of Director's members;
10) perform political control on work of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Administrative bodies; perform public supervision;
11) perform other duties established by this Constitution.

2. Chambers and their field of activity

Article 284.

Rights and obligations of SFRY Assembly shall be performed by the Federal Chamber and Chamber of Republics and Provinces in accordance with provisions of this Constitution.

The Federal Chamber shall be consisted from delegates of self-management organisations and communities, and socio-political organisations in Republics and Autonomous Provinces. Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall be consisted from delegations of Republics Assembly and Autonomous Provinces Assembly.

Article 285.

The Federal Council shall:
1) decide on amendments of SFRY Constitution;
2) establish bases of internal policy and foreign policy of SFRY;
3) make Federal laws, except Federal laws which the Chamber of Republics and Provinces make; give authentic interpretation of Federal laws made by it;
4) establish execution of Federal laws policy and other regulations and general enactments made by it, as well as obligations of Federal bodies regarding execution of those regulations and enactments;
5) make budget of the Federation and Federal Annual Balance Sheet;
6) decide on alterations of the boundaries of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
7) decide on war and peace;
8) ratify international treaties on political and military co-ordination which demand making new or amending applicable laws made by it;
9) establish bases of Federal body's organisation and their authority;

10) discuss, in the scope of it's field of work, on reports of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Administrative bodies, perform political control on work of these bodies and with it's directions direct their work;
11) discuss about opinions and suggestions the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia on accomplishing protection of constitutionality and legality before that court;
12) discuss about reports from the Federal Court and Federal public prosecutor, on implementation of Federal laws, on general problems of Administration of Justice, and on Federal Court work and Federal public prosecutor;
13) discuss about reports, opinions and suggestions of Federal public self-management attorney;
14) grant amnesty for criminal offences which are established by Federal law;
15) conduct verification of mandates and decide on mandatory-immunity issues of delegates in the Chamber;
16) make Rules of Procedure on it's work;
17) perform other businesses from the authority of the SFRY Assembly which are not in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces field of activity or it's not performing them equally with that Chamber.

Article 286.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall provide adjustment of opinions of Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces in the areas in which it makes Federal laws and other general enactments on a basis of compliance of these Assemblies.

On a basis of compliance of Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall:

1) make social plan of Yugoslavia;
2) establish policy and make Federal laws which establish relations in the areas of: monetary system and issue of money, foreign currency system, foreign-trade circulation, credit and other economic relations with foreign countries; making monetary and foreign currency reserves and it's handling, when that's of the interest of the whole country; custom and free-custom protection; social control of prices for products and services; crediting of faster development of insufficiently developed Republics and Provinces in economy; establishing incomes of socio-political communities which are accomplished by imposing a tax on product and services in circulation; systems and sources of means for financing the Federation; establishing measures for limitation on market and free traffic of products and services which are the foundation for compensation and form of compensation; associating of organisations of associated labour which perform economic businesses, and their associating in the Chamber of Economy for the entire territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and obligatory associating of organisations of associated labour in communities; give authentic interpretation of Federal laws made by it;
3) establish total volume of expenses from the budget of the Federation for every year;

4) decide on forming funds and taking over the Federation obligations, unless in case when Federal bodies are, in accordance with provisions of this Constitution, authorised to form funds independently and take over obligations for Federation;
5) ratify international treaties which demand making new or amending applicable laws made by it;
6) make Rules of Procedure on it's work.

Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall independently:

1) make, when that's predicted by this Constitution, laws on temporary measures;
2) establish, on proposition of the SFRY Presidency, sources and volume of means and decides on taking over credit's and other obligations for the needs of national defence and state security which can occur as a result of extraordinary circumstances;
3) discuss, within it's field of work, reports of Federal Executive Council and Federal Administrative bodies, perform political control over these bodies and their work and with it's directions, direct their work;
4) establish execution of Federal laws policy, other regulations and general enactment made by it, as well as obligations of Federal bodies regarding execution of these regulations and enactments;
5) perform verification of mandates and decide on mandatory-immunity issues of member in the Chamber.

Article 287.

The Federal Chamber and Chamber of Republics and Provinces may make decisions on issues from their field of work, declarations, resolutions and recommendations.

Article 288.

The Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall equally:

1) elect and dismiss President and vice President, i.e. vice Presidents of the SFRY Assemblies;
2) elect and dismiss the President and members of the Federal Executive Council; appoint and dismiss Federal Secretaries and others by this Constitution and Federal law, certain officials and members of Board of Directors in Federal bodies;
3) elect and dismiss President and judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and Federal Court; appoint and dismiss Federal public self-management attorney; appoint and dismiss the Federal public prosecutor;
4) elect and dismiss members of the Federation Council;
5) ratify international treaties which demand making new or amending applicable Republic's and Province's laws;
6) make decisions on mandate extension for members of the SFRY Assembly;
7) make Rules of Procedure on joint work of the SFRY Assembly Chambers and on their joint working bodies, and make decision on organisation and work of the SFRY Assembly services;

Article 289.

Proposition on the election, appointment or dismissal of Federal officials shall be considered as accepted if both Chambers accept that proposition. If one Chamber doesn't accept proposed proposition, an authorised proposer submits new proposition.

Article 290.

The law on ratification of international treaty, decision on extension of term of office for representatives, Rules of Procedure on joint work of the SFRY Assembly Chambers and decision on organisation and work of the SFRY Assembly services shall be considered as made if they're accepted in an identical text by both Chambers. If law on ratification, decision or Rules of Procedure is not accepted in an identical text by both Chambers, controversial enactment shall be taken off the agenda of Chamber, and it can be put on the agenda again on two in a row Chamber's meetings.

If both Chambers, even after that, don't accept controversial enactment, it shall be considered that decision on extension of term of office for representative isn't made, making the law on ratification of international treaty shall be postponed for three months, and until the acceptation of Rules of Procedure on joint work of the SFRY Assembly Chamber, the Rules of Procedure which was accepted by the Federal Chamber shall be applied.

3. Composition and way of election of the Chambers

Article 291.

The Federal Chamber shall be composed from thirty representatives of self-management organisations and communities and socio-political organisations from each Republic, i.e. twenty representatives from each Autonomous Province.

The Socialist Alliance of the working people shall perform nomination procedure.

Nominees for delegates in the Federal Chamber shall be proposed by delegations of fundamental self-management organisations and communities from the delegations member's composition of these organisations and communities, and socio-political organisation in the scope of the Socialist Alliance of the working people from the composition of it's delegations.

Candidate's list for delegates in the Federal Chamber shall be established by nomination conference of the Socialist Alliance of working people.

Municipal Assemblies shall elect delegates for Federal Chamber, on a basis of candidate's list, from territories of Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces by secret voting.

Federal law shall establish election and recall of delegates for Federal Chamber.

Federal law shall establish nomination procedure for the election of representatives for the Federal Chamber to the position of delegates whose mandate is terminated before expiration of term of office.

Article 292.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall be composed from twelve representatives from Assembly of each Republic and from eight representatives from Assembly of each Autonomous Province.

By secret voting on joint meeting, all Chambers of Assembly of Republic, i.e. Assembly of Autonomous Province shall elect and recall delegation in Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

Delegates elected to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall keep the term of office in the Assemblies in which they were elected.

4. The way of work and decision-making in the Chambers

Article 293.

Each delegate and working body in the Federal Chamber shall have the right of proposing Federal laws and other regulations and general enactments from Chamber's field of work.

Article 293.

The Federal Chamber shall decide by the majority of votes on a meeting, which shall be attended, by the majority of delegates, if the special majority isn't predicted by this Constitution.

When the proposition of a law, other regulation, or general enactment, i.e. other issue of the general interest of Republic, i.e. Autonomous Province is on the agenda of the Federal Council, and for the equality of nations and nationalities, special procedure of discussing and deciding on that law or other general enactment, i.e. issue, established by Rules of Procedure on Federal Chamber's work, shall be performed on a request of the majority of delegates from one Republic, i.e. Autonomous Province.

Article 295.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall decide on a meeting, on which all delegations of the Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces shall be represented, and which the majority of delegates in the Chamber shall attend.

On issues on which shall be decided on a basis of an agreement of Assemblies of Republics and the Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces, Chamber shall decide by delegations. The decision shall be considered as made, if all delegations in the Chamber voted for it.

The Chamber shall make law on temporary measures, by a two-thirds majority of votes of all delegates in the Chamber.

On other issues from it's field of work, as well as issues on which it shall decide equally with the Federal Chamber, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall decide by the majority of votes of present representatives in the Chamber.

Article 296.

In taking opinions and determination on issues on which shall be decided in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, delegation of Assembly of Republic, i.e. Assembly of Autonomous Province shall stand for opinions of that Assembly.

Delegation of the Assembly of Republic, i.e. Assembly of Autonomous Province, shall inform it's Assembly on work of Chambers of Republics and Provinces, on it's work regarding issues which that Chamber shall take into consideration and on other delegation's opinions on those issues, and shall participate in taking opinions of Assembly of Republic, i.e. Assembly of Autonomous Province.

Article 297.

The Federal Chamber shall form working bodies for preparation and discussion on proposition of laws, other regulations and general enactments, for following implementation of policy and execution of laws, other regulations and general enactments made by it, as well as for studying and discussing other issues from the Chamber's field of work.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall form working bodies for compliance of opinions in preparation of laws, other regulations and general enactments and for discussion on other issues from the Chamber's field of work. Working bodies are formed from delegates to the Chamber, in accordance with principle of equal representation of Republics and respective representation of Autonomous Provinces. Delegates of the Federal Executive Council shall participate in work of working bodies, which shall be formed for compliance of opinions in preparation of laws and other general enactments.

The Chamber of the SFRY Assembly shall form joint commission for issues of election and appointment, and they may form other joint working bodies for discussion on issues of the common interest.

By Rules of Procedures of Chamber and Rules of Procedure on joint work of Chamber of SFRY Assembly, working bodies of Chamber and joint working bodies of the SFRY Assembly may be given authorities to perform surveys and to request necessary information, data and identification cards from state bodies and self-management organisations and communities, as well as other authorities for performing their duties. These working bodies may not have inquiry and other arbitral functions.

5. Adoption of Enactments in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in Agreement with the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces

Article 298.

Each delegation and working body, the Assembly of Republic, i.e. Assembly of Autonomous Province and the Federal Executive Council shall have the right for proposition of Federal laws and other general enactments from the Chamber of Republic and Province's field of work, which are made on a basis of conformity of the Assemblies of Republics and Autonomous Provinces.

Article 299.

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall establish proposition of the law, i.e. other general enactment, on a basis of given conformity of the Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces, and on a basis of compliance of opinions in Chamber on propositions, and objections of those Assemblies on draft law or other general enactment.

Article 300.

When the Chamber of Republics and Provinces has established proposition of the law or other general enactment, it shall deliver it to the Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces, which shall decide on giving the conformity on proposition in whole.

During deciding on draft law or other general enactment, the Assembly of Republic, i.e. Assembly of Autonomous Province may authorise its delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces to give conformity on proposition of the law or other general enactment in whole, on a behalf of Assembly.

Article 301.

If a conformity of the Assembly of Republics and Assembly of Autonomous Provinces on proposition of the law or other general enactment, which Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall make on a basis of conformity of these Assemblies isn't achieve, the Federal Executive Council shall propose making the law on temporary measures to the SFRY Presidency, if it thinks that the resolving of certain issues, on which conformity of the Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces isn't achieve, is necessary for preventing or removing bigger disturbances on the market, or, significant damage could happen to a social community as a result of non-resolving those issues, or, the interests of national defence could be endangered, or, unequal economic relations between Republics and Provinces could appear, or, if the opinion is that it couldn't fulfil obligations towards insufficiently developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces or obligations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards other countries and international organisations.

If the SFRY Presidency agrees that temporary measure, which was the proposition of the Federal Executive Council, is necessary, the Federal Executive Council shall establish proposition of the law on temporary measures and shall submit it to the SFRY Assembly.

Article 302.

If the proposition of the law on temporary measures was not accepted in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces by a two-thirds majority of the votes of all delegates in the Chamber, the SFRY Presidency may pronounce that law, by the text for which a majority of all representatives in Chamber voted, applicable, until final making of the law by provisions of this Constitution.

Article 303.

Law on temporary measures shall remain into force until making the final law in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, on basis of conformity of the Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces, no longer than one year from the day it was made.

If in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces law isn't made, on basis of conformity of the Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces, by the expiry of the validity of the law on temporary measures, procedure for making the law on temporary measures shall be repeated.

Article 304.

If the conformity of Assemblies of Republics and the Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces isn't achieve, in a way of overall volume of means for financing of the Federation, by the day when the Federation's budget have to be brought, Federation's needs shall be temporary financed from the budget of previous year.

6. Rights and obligations of the delegates and delegations

Article 305.

Each delegate in the Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and each delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall have the right, in his/her field of responsibility in the Chamber, to initiate issues, address questions to the Federal Executive Council and officials who manage Federal Administrative Bodies, to request information, to suggest to the Chamber to request submission of reports on work of those bodies, to request professional help and to receive information necessary for performing his/her duties.

At least ten delegates to the Federal Chamber and each delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces may submit interpellation in the Chamber, for discussion on certain political issues regarding work of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 306.

Delegate in the SFRY Assembly shall enjoy immunity.

Delegate may not be called for responsibility for criminal acts, detained, or punished for expressed opinion or for voting in Chamber, in which he/she is a member in the SFRY Assembly.

Delegate may not be detained without Chamber's approval, in which he/she is a member, nor criminal charges may be brought against him/her without Chamber's approval, if he/she calls for immunity.

Delegate may be detained without Chamber's approval, in which he/she is a member, only when he/she is caught in doing criminal act, for which the sentence is issued, lasting more then five years at hard labour. In that case, the state body, which arrested delegate, shall be obliged to inform President of the Chamber about that, who then shall bring the case before the Chamber in order to decide whether to continue the proceeding or not, i.e. whether the decision on imprisonment shall stay into force or not.

Chamber may decide to reinforce immunity towards delegate, who did not call on immunity, if that's necessary for performing his duties.

If Chamber is not gathered, mandatory-immunity Commission of respective Chamber shall decide on approval for arrest, i.e. continuation of proceeding and reinforcement of representative's immunity, with subsequent confirmation of the Chamber.

Article 307.

Term of office of delegates in the Chamber of the SFRY Assembly shall be for four years.

Elections of delegates for the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly have to be held no longer then fifteen days before the expiry of election period of delegates which term of office has been expiring.

President of the SFRY Assembly shall schedule elections for delegates.

No longer then two months nor less then one-month may pass from the day when elections were scheduled until the day of elections for delegates in Chamber of SFRY Assembly.

Duties of delegates which term of office has been expiring, ceases with the day of verification of new delegate's terms of office.

Article 308.

The Chambers of SFRY Assembly may, in extraordinary circumstances, decide to extend term of office of delegates in the SFRY Assembly, in duration of that condition. Election of new delegates shall be carried out immediately, when circumstances for which the delegate's term of office was extended, are ended.

In the case of state of war, term of office of delegates in SFRY Assembly is extended in duration of that state.

7. Election and authorisations of officials of the SFRY Assembly

Article 309.

The SFRY Assembly shall have a President and one or more vice Presidents, who shall be elected from among delegates to the SFRY Assembly.

The President shall represent the SFRY Assembly, call joint sessions of the Chambers of SFRY Assembly, chair on these sessions and sign decrees on announcement of laws, as well as decisions and other general enactments which Chambers of the SFRY Assembly make equally, or on joint Chamber's session.

The President of the SFRY Assembly, together with vice Presidents of the SFRY Assembly and Presidents of the Chambers, shall discuss about issues on compliance and programming of Chamber's work and working bodies in the SFRY Assembly, and issues on Assembly's procedures, and take care about co-ordination between SFRY Assembly and other bodies and organisations in the Federation, Republics and Autonomous Provinces and with Parliaments of other countries.

Article 310.

Each Chamber of the SFRY Assembly shall have a President and vice President. President of the Chamber shall represent Chamber, convene Chamber's sessions, and

chair on Chamber's sessions and sign decisions and other general enactments that were made by the Chamber.

Article 311.

The President of the SFRY Assembly and Presidents of the Chambers shall call sessions of SFRY Assembly, i.e. sessions of the Chambers, on their own initiative or on the request of the President of the Republic, the SFRY Presidency or the Federal Executive Council. President of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall call session of the Chamber and on request of delegation in Chamber, and the President of Federal Council – on request of certain number of delegates, which shall be established by the Rules of Procedure on Federal Chamber's work.

Article 312.

The President and vice Presidents of the SFRY Assembly and the Presidents of the Chambers shall be elected every four years.

The President and vice Presidents of the SFRY Assembly and Presidents of the Chambers may not be elected for the same position more then two consecutive times.

C h a p t e r II

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Article 313.

The SFRY Presidency shall represent the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in country and abroad and shall perform other rights and obligations, established by this Constitution.

The SFRY Presidency, in the scope of its rights and obligations, and for achievement of equality of nations and nationalities, shall take care of compliance of joint interests of the Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces, in accordance with their responsibility in achieving rights and obligations of the Federation.

The SFRY Presidency shall be the highest body for managing and commanding the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in war and peace.

The SFRY Presidency shall discuss about state in the area of foreign policy and protection of established order by this Constitution (State Security), and shall take the opinions on giving initiatives for taking measures and compliance of duties of authorised bodies in implementing established policy in these areas.

Article 314.

The SFRY Presidency shall have the right to propose establishing of internal and foreign policy and making laws and other general enactments, to the SFRY Assembly.

Article 315.

The SFRY Presidency, in the scope of its rights and obligations shall:

1) propose a candidate for President of the Federal Executive Council, to the SFRY Assembly;
2) promulgate decision of the SFRY Assembly on election of the Federal Executive Council;
3) promulgate federal laws by decree;
4) propose election for the President and judges of the Constitutional court of Yugoslavia;
5) appoint and dismiss ambassadors and ministers of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by decree, receive credentials and rescindable letters of foreign diplomatic representatives who are accredited by him, and shall issue documents on ratification of international treaties;
6) appoint, promote and dismiss generals and admirals, as well as other army commanders which shall be appointed by Federal law; appoints and dismisses Presidents, judges and lay-assessors of Military court and Military prosecutors;
7) propose election and dismissing of members of the Federation Council;
8) award medals of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
9) give, in accordance with Federal law, amnesty for criminal offences established by Federal law;
10) make Rules of Procedure on its work.

Article 316.

The SFRY Presidency, in achieving national defence, shall establish basis of plans and preparation measures for defence of the country, give directions for taking preparation measures and mobilisation of sources and forces of the country, for defence and for compliance of plans and measures of socio-political communities, organisations of associated labour and other self-management organisations and communities, establish existence of immediate danger of war, order general and partial mobilisation and, if it's not possible for the SFRY Assembly to gather, announce state of war.

The SFRY Presidency shall establish plan for using the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the case of war, and order using of the armed forces in peace.

The SFRY Presidency may transfer certain businesses of managing and commanding the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to the Federal Secretary of National defence. The Federal Secretary of National defence shall be responsible to the SFRY Presidency for businesses that are transferred to him/her.

For tracking implementation of established policy of managing and commanding the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency may direct its delegates to the Federal Secretariat of National defence and to other higher commands of SFRY armed forces.

Article 317.

The SFRY Presidency, on its own initiative or on proposition of the Federal Executive Council, during the time of state of war, or in case of immediate danger of war, shall make regulations with legal power on issues from the authority of the SFRY

Assembly. The SFRY Presidency shall submit these regulations to the SFRY Assembly for certification, as soon as the SFRY Assembly is able to gather.

Certain provisions of this Constitution, in reference to, making laws, other regulations and general enactments and taking measures by Federal bodies on the basis of compliance of authorised bodies of Republics and Autonomous Provinces, certain freedoms, rights and obligations of person and citizen, and rights of self-management organisations and communities, or composition and authorisation of executive and governance bodies, may be suspended, during state of war and if that is of the interests of defence of the country, by the regulation with legal power, which was made during war time.

Article 318.

The SFRY Presidency shall inform the SFRY Assembly about the state and problems of internal and foreign policy, and may propose discussion on certain issues and making decisions to the SFRY Assembly.

The SFRY Assembly may request from the SFRY Presidency to explain its opinions on certain issues from its authority, which are of the interest of the SFRY Assembly's work.

Article 319.

If the authorised Chamber of the SFRY Assembly does not accept proposition of the SFRY Presidency on establishing internal and foreign policy, or proposition for making laws, other regulation or general enactment, for which the SFRY Presidency thinks it's necessary, or if does not accept proposition of the SFRY Presidency to postpone making of law or other general enactment, an authorised Chamber of SFRY Assembly and the SFRY Presidency shall establish procedure for reconsideration of controversial issue and establish deadline for compliance of opinion on that issue, by mutual agreement. The deadline may not be longer than six months.

If the compliance, regarding establishing internal and foreign policy, or regarding proposition on making, i.e. postponing of making law or other general enactment, is not achieved even after the deadline, a controversial matter shall be taken off the agenda of authorised Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, or shall be on the agenda if the SFRY Presidency requests that, or if that was a decision of an authorised Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, made on its own initiative.

If the compliance is not achieved, even after repeated discussion, an authorised Chamber of the SFRY Assembly shall be dissolved within three months, and the term of office of the SFRY Presidency shall come to an end.

Elections for an authorised Chamber of the SFRY Assembly shall be scheduled within fifteen days from the day of its dissolvableness, and election for the SFRY Presidency shall be conducted within fifteen days from the day of constituting the new-elected Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

The SFRY Presidency, which term of office came to an end shall stay on its duties until the election of a new SFRY Presidency.

Article 320.

The SFRY Presidency shall have the right to take an opinions on implementation of policy and execution of laws and other general enactments of the SFRY Assembly, and to request for the Federal Executive Council to take measures for implementation of policy and execution of laws and other general enactments of the Assembly.

The SFRY Presidency may call session of the Federal Executive Council and may put certain issues on the agenda of that session.

The SFRY Presidency shall have the right to retain from the execution regulations of the Federal Executive Council, which are of the general political importance, before their announcement.

If the SFRY Presidency retains from the execution regulation of the Federal Executive Council, it shall present controversial matter before authorised Chamber of the SFRY Assembly for decision-making.

The SFRY Presidency may, in achieving its rights and obligations, state the question of confidentiality of the Federal Executive Council, before the SFRY Assembly.

Article 321.

The SFRY Presidency shall consist from one member of each Republic and Autonomous Province, which shall be elected by the Assembly of Republic, i.e. Assembly of Autonomous Province, by secret voting on joint session of all Chambers of Assembly, and by the position, the President of League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Article 322.

On joint session of Chambers, the SFRY Assembly shall schedule election and announce composition of the SFRY Presidency.

On joint session of Chambers of the SFRY Assembly, members of the SFRY Presidency shall perform solemn declaration.

After making formal declaration, the SFRY Presidency shall be constituted and shall take over duties.

Article 323.

Member of the SFRY Presidency shall enjoy immunity. Regarding immunity of member of the SFRY Presidency, provisions on immunity of delegates in the SFRY Assembly shall be applied.

The SFRY Presidency shall decide on immunity of its member.

Article 324.

Members of the SFRY Presidency shall have the term of office for five years.

For member of the SFRY Presidency, no one may be elected more than two times in row.

Members of the SFRY Presidency shall be elected thirty days before the expiry of term of office of Presidency's members which term of office is expiring.

If the member of the SFRY Presidency is thwarted from performing his/her duties, the President of Presidency of Republic, i.e. President of Presidency of Autonomous Province, shall replace him/her in his/her work.

If the term of office of a member of the SFRY Presidency has ended before the expiry of time for which he/she was elected, term of office of new-elected member of the SFRY Presidency shall last until the expiry of term of office of member of the SFRY Presidency which term of office is ended.

If the term of office of a member of the SFRY Presidency is ended before the expiry of time for which he/she was elected, his/her duties are ended on a day of his/her dismissing in the Assembly of Republic, i.e. Assembly of Autonomous Province, and duties of member of the SFRY Presidency, until the announcement of election for new member of the SFRY Assembly, shall perform President of Presidency of Republic, i.e. President of Presidency of Autonomous Province. New elected member of the SFRY Presidency shall begin his/her duties on the day when the elections in the SFRY Assembly are announced.

Article 325.

In case of immediate danger of war or state of war, term of office of members of the SFRY Presidency shall be extended until the conditions for election of new members of the SFRY Presidency are made.

Article 326.

A Member of the SFRY Presidency may not perform any self-management, public or other social duties, except duties in socio-political organisations, nor perform other professional activity.

Article 327.

The SFRY Presidency shall elect President and vice President from its members, for the time of one year, by the schedule, which shall be established in Rules of Procedure on work of the SFRY Presidency.

The SFRY Presidency shall schedule and announce election for President and vice President of the SFRY Presidency.

The SFRY Presidency may, during the time of state of war, decide to extend term of office of President of the SFRY Presidency, or to elect another member for President of the SFRY Presidency, before the expiry of term of office.

Article 328.

The President of SFRY Presidency shall represent, on the behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, represent the SFRY Presidency, call sessions of the SFRY Presidency, chair on sessions, sign enactments which the SFRY Presidency makes, take care of implementation of enactments and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency, issue documents on ratification of international treaties and receive credentials and rescindable letters of foreign diplomatic representatives who are accredited by the SFRY Presidency.

The President of SFRY Presidency, on the behalf of the SFRY Presidency, shall accomplish commanding the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in accordance with this Constitution and Federal law.

The President of the SFRY Presidency shall be the President of Council of National defence.

The President of SFRY Presidency, on the behalf of the SFRY Presidency, shall perform, during the state of war, immediate danger of war and in other similar extraordinary circumstances when the SFRY Presidency is not able to gather, certain rights and obligations for which performance it is authorised by the SFRY Presidency.

Vice President of the SFRY Presidency shall replace the President in a case when he/she shall be absent or thwarted for a long time, and may represent him/her in performing businesses which are confided to him/her by the President.

With the end of duties of President of Republic, the SFRY Presidency shall perform all rights and obligations which it has towards this Constitution, and vice President of the SFRY Presidency shall become the President of the SFRY Presidency until the expiry of term of office for which he/she was elected as vice President.

Article 329.

The SFRY Presidency shall perform its rights and obligations on a basis and in the scope of this Constitution and Federal laws and shall be responsible for that.

Article 330.

The SFRY Presidency shall work on a basis of compliance of its member's opinions.

The SFRY Presidency shall decide in a way that is established in Rules of Procedure on work of the SFRY Presidency.

Article 331.

The SFRY Presidency shall have the Council of National defence.

The SFRY Presidency may form other Councils, i.e. other working bodies, necessary for its work.

Composition, organisation and field of work of the Council of National defence shall be established by Federal law, as well as composition and field of work of other working bodies of the SFRY Presidency, which are confided with performance of certain businesses in the scope of Presidency's rights and obligations.

Article 332.

The SFRY Presidency may call Council of Federation for discussion on issues of general policy.

The SFRY Presidency may confide execution of certain task to a member of the Council of Federation.

On the proposition of the SFRY Presidency, members of the Council of Federation shall be elected, from the class of socio-political and other public workers.

C h a p t e r III

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 333.

Starting with the historical role of Josip Broz Tito in the War of National Liberation and the Socialist Revolution, making and developing of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, developing of Yugoslavian Socialist self-management society, accomplishing of brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, strengthening of independence of country and its position in international relations, and in the struggle for peace in the world, and in accordance with expressed will of working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, -

The SFRY Assembly may, on the proposal of Assemblies of Republics and Assemblies of Autonomous Provinces, elect Josip Broz Tito for the President of the Republic for unlimited term of office.

Article 334.

The President of the Republic shall be elected on joint session of Chambers of the SFRY Assembly by the majority of votes of present delegates, and by secret voting.

The President of the Republic, after the election, on the joint session of Chambers of the SFRY Assembly shall perform solemn declaration.

Article 336.

The President of Republic performs his/her rights and obligations on a basis and in the scope of this Constitution and Federal laws.

Article 337.

The President of the Republic shall:

1) announce Federal laws by decree;
2) announce decision of the SFRY Assembly on election of the Federal Executive Council;
3) appoint and dismiss ambassadors and ministers of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by decree, receive credentials and rescindable letters of foreign diplomatic representatives who are accredited by him, issues documents on ratification of international treaties;
4) award medals of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
5) establish existence of immediate danger of war, order general or partial mobilisation and, if the SFRY Assembly and the SFRY Presidency are not able to gather, announce state of war;
6) establish certain services for performing businesses from his field of work.

Article 338.

During the state of war or in case of immediate danger of war, and if the SFRY Presidency is not able to gather, the President of Republic shall make regulations with legal power on issues from the authorisation of the SFRY Assembly. The President of Republic shall submit these regulations to the SFRY Assembly for certification as soon as it is able to gather.

Article 339.

The President of Republics shall inform the SFRY Assembly about the state and problems of internal and foreign policy and may propose, to the SFRY Assembly, discussion of certain issues and making decisions.

Article 340.

The President of Republic may call session the Federal Executive Council and may put certain issues on the agenda of Council's session. The President of Republic shall chair on the session of the Council, which he shall attend.

Article 341.

The President of Republic may call the Council of Federation for discussion on issues of general policy.

The President of Republic may confide execution of certain task to a member of the Council of Federation.

Article 342.

The President of Republic, as Chief Commander of the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall:

1) direct and command the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and establish basis of plans and preparation measures for defence of the country;
2) establish plan of using the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the case of war, and order using of the armed forces in peace;
3) appoint, promote and dismiss generals and admirals, as well as other army commanders, for which Federal law shall decide;
4) appoint and dismiss the Presidents, judges and lay-assessors of Military courts and Military prosecutors.

Article 343.

The President of Republic may transfer certain businesses of managing and commanding the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Federal Secretary of National defence. The Federal Secretary of National defence shall be responsible to the President of Republic for businesses, which were transferred to him.

Article 344.

The President of Republic may call join session of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council, and he shall chair on that session.

Article 345.

The President of Republic may confide performing of certain businesses from his field of work, to vice President of the SFRY Presidency.

C h a p t e r IV

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. The Status and authorisation

Article 346.

The Federal Executive Council shall be executive body of the SFRY Assembly.

The Federal Executive Council shall, in the scope of rights and obligations of the Federation, be responsible to the SFRY Assembly for the state in all areas of social life, for implementation of policy and execution of Federal laws and other regulations and general enactments of the SFRY Assembly, and for directing and compliance of work of Federal governance bodies.

The Federal Executive Council shall perform its rights and obligations on the basis and in the scope of this Constitution and Federal laws.

Article 347.

The Federal Executive Council shall:

1) follow state and accomplishment of policy of the SFRY Assembly and propose establishing of internal and foreign policy to the Assembly;
2) propose Federal laws, other regulations and general enactments and shall have the right to give an opinion on propositions of laws, other regulations and general enactments, which other authorised proposers shall submit to the SFRY Assembly;
3) establish proposition of social plan of Yugoslavia;
4) submit proposition for establishing overall expenses of Federation's budget, establish proposition of Federation's budget and final account of the Federation, and take care of execution of Federation's budget and final account of the Federation;
5) make regulations, decisions and other regulations for execution of Federal laws and general enactments of the SFRY Assembly;
6) take care of implementation of policy and execution of laws, other regulations and general enactments of the SFRY Assembly;
7) take care of, in the scope of rights and obligations which are established by this Constitution and Federal laws, execution of policy of country defence and of implementation of preparations for defence;
8) ratify international treaties which ratification is not under the authorisation of the SFRY Assembly;

9) co-ordinate and direct work of Federal governance bodies for providing implementation of policy and execution of laws, other regulations and general enactments of the SFRY Assembly; supervise work of Federal governance bodies and abolish regulations of Federal governance bodies which are in contrast with Federal law, other regulation or general enactment of the SFRY Assembly, or regulation which it made for implementation of Federal law, other regulation or general enactment, and it may, under conditions which are established by Federal law, abolish regulations of these bodies;
10) establish general principles of internal organisation of the Federal governance bodies; open diplomatic and consular missions of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in abroad; establish professional and other services for its needs, and joint services for the needs of Federal governance bodies; appoint and dismiss officials, for whom such decision shall be determined by the Federal law;
11) make Rules of Procedure on its work;
12) perform other businesses, which are established by this Constitution.

2. The Composition and election

Article 348.

The Federal Executive Council shall be consisted from the President, members of the Council, which shall be elected in accordance with the principal of equal representation of Republics and respective representation of Autonomous Provinces, and the Federal Secretaries and other officials who shall manage Federal governance bodies and Federal organisations, established by Federal law.

The Chambers of the SFRY Assembly shall elect President of Federal Executive Council, on proposition of theSFRY Presidency, and member of the Council – on proposition of candidates for President of the Council, on the basis of opinions of the commission of the SFRY Assembly for election and appointments.

The Federal Executive Council shall be elected after each constituting of new elected Chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

On the occasion of the appointment of the Federal Secretaries and other officials, who shall manage Federal governance bodies and Federal organisations, who shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, the important issue shall be national composition.

The term of office in the SFRY Assembly shall be ended for the President and member of the Federal Executive Council, elected from representatives in the SFRY Assembly.

The Federal Executive Council shall have one or more vice Presidents of the Council, who are elected from the Council.

Article 349.

The President and members of the Federal Executive Council shall have the term of office for four years.

A person may be elected for the President of the Federal Executive Council not more then two consecutive times.

Members of the Federal Executive Council may be elected for two consecutive times, and exceptionally, for one term of office more, by special procedure established by Federal law.

The President of the Federal Executive Council shall have the right to propose, to the SFRY Assembly, dismissing of certain members of the Council from their duties, and election for new members.

Resignation or dismissal of the President of Federal Executive Council causes resignation or dismissal of the whole Council.

Article 350.

Members of the Federal Executive Council shall enjoy the same immunity, as the delegates to the SFRY Assembly.

The Council shall decide on the issue of immunity of the member of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 351.

Every member of Federal Executive Council has the right to propose a discussion on certain issues under the authority of the Council, to initiate preparations of laws, other regulations and general enactment, whose proposal is under the authority of the Council; other regulations and enactments which the Council adopts, as well as to propose the establishment of general principles and guidelines concerning the work of federal administrative bodies.

A member of the Federal Executive Council shall have the right and responsibility to represent the Council in the SFRY Assembly, in accordance with the principles of the Council.

Each member of the Federal Executive Council may resign.

3. The Way of work and adoption of enactments in the Federal Executive Council

Article 352.

The President of the Federal Executive Council shall convene the meetings of the Council on his own initiative, or on the request of the President of the Republic, the SFRY Presidency, or on the request of at least five members of the Council.

The President of the Federal Executive Council shall represent the Council, convene the sessions of the Council and chair these sessions, sign regulations and other general enactments adopted by the Council, regulate implementation of those regulations and enactments, regulate implementation of Rules of Procedures of the Council and realisation of co-operation between the Council and other bodies and organisations.

Article 353.

The Federal Executive Council shall also make decisions on the issues under its authority at the Council sessions.

The Federal Executive Council shall decide by the majority of votes of the Council members present at the session.

Article 354.

In introducing bills and other draft enactments to the competent chamber of the SFRY Assembly, which must be adopted in agreement with the competent republican and provincial agencies, the Federal Executive Council shall co-operate with the Executive Councils of the Republics and autonomous Provinces.

Article 355.

The Federal Executive Council shall, on the basis of consent of competent republican and provincial bodies, adopt regulations concerning the enforcement of laws and other general enactments, which shall be made by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, if the reconciliation of principles in those laws and other general enactments is anticipated.

It is considered that there is consent of competent republican and provincial bodies, if that body has declared its approval of the draft regulation concerning the enforcement of a law or other general enactment of the SFRY Assembly, or if they have not opposed its adoption.

Article 356.

If the Federal Executive Council has not reached consent of competent republican and province bodies on the draft regulation concerning the enforcement of a law or other general enactment, which shall be made under its authority, it shall propose to the Presidency of SFRY to make a regulation on temporary measures, if it considers that the solution of certain issues is necessary, in case that the consent on those had not been made previously, in order to prevent or eliminate major disruptions on the market, or that the failure to solve these questions might cause a significant damage for social community, or the interests of national defense may be jeopardised, or if there is a possibility that unequal economic relations appear among Republics and Autonomous Provinces, or if it considers that the obligations of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards insufficiently developed Republics and Autonomous Provinces or towards other countries and international organisations could not be fulfilled.

If the Presidency of SFRY agrees that there is a need to adopt a regulation on temporary measures and with the reasons for adopting these, Federal Executive Council shall adopt such regulation.

The Federal Executive Council shall adopt a regulation on temporary measures under its authority by the majority of votes of all Council members.

Regulation on temporary measures shall remain in force until the issue, which is established by that regulation is regulated, on the basis of reconciled principles with competent republican and provincial bodies, but no longer than one year from establishing the regulation on temporary measures.

Article 357.

In order to ensure the participation of competent republican and provincial bodies in adopting regulations concerning the enforcement of laws and other general enactments of the SFRY Assembly, which shall be adopted on the basis of consent of these bodies, the Federal Executive Council and competent republican and provincial bodies shall mutually establish inter-republican committees for certain areas.

Inter-republican committees shall be established on the basis of equal representation of the Republics and respective representation of the Provinces. Members of inter-republic committees shall be elected by the competent republican and provincial bodies.

The President of inter-republic committees shall be appointed by the Federal Executive Council, from among its own members.

4. Relations between the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly and the responsibility of the Council

Article 358.

The Federal Executive Council shall be obliged to inform SFRY Assembly Councils about its work.

The Federal Executive Council may propose to the SFRY Assembly to adjourn discussion on law proposal, draft regulation and general enactment of the SFRY Assembly, or to establish joint committee of the members of the competent Chamber of the SFRY Assembly in order to discuss a certain issue, or to convene a session of the competent Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, in order to present its opinion.

Article 359.

The Federal Executive Council shall be responsible for its work to each Chamber of the SFRY Assembly in the area of responsibility of that Council.

The Federal Executive Council may submit a collective resignation to the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

If the Federal Executive Council considers itself unable to provide conduction of the established policy and the enforcement of laws, other regulations or general enactments of the SFRY Assembly, that shall be proposed, or consider itself unable to conduct the principles or proposed measures of the SFRY Presidency, or it may not take the responsibility for performing its duties if the Federal law, other regulation, or general enactment, which had been proposed by the Federal Executive Council, have not been made. The Federal Executive Council may ask for a vote of confidence.

If the Federal Executive Council submits a collective resignation, or the SFRY Assembly votes non-confidence to the Federal Executive Council, as well as in other cases when the Council's function has been terminated, it remains on duty until the new Council is elected.

Article 360.

The Federal Council may impose the issue of trust to the Federal Executive Council, on the proposal of at least ten delegates in the Council. Chambers of the Republics and Provinces may do the same, after the proposal of delegation in the Council.

There has been a discussion going on in the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly on the issue of trust to the Federal Executive Council.

Article 361.

The competent Chamber of the SFRY Assembly may set aside or annul any regulation of the Federal Executive Council, which is in contrast with this Constitution; Federal Law, or other regulations or general enactment adopted by the Federal Executive Council.

If the SFRY Presidency has stayed the enforcement of a regulation of the Federal Executive Council of general political importance, the competent Chamber of the SFRY Assembly shall decide on the controversial issue.

Article 362.

Members of the Federal Executive Council and officials in federal administrative bodies and federal organisations shall be responsible exclusively to federal bodies for

execution of policy and the enforcement of laws, other regulations and general enactments, and in the performance of their duties they may not receive directives or orders from the bodies and officials of other social-political communities, nor may they follow such directives and orders.

P a r t V
Federal Administrative Bodies

Article 363.

In order to perform administrative duties in certain areas, federal secretariats shall be established, in the scope of rights and obligations of the Federation.

Federal Secretariats shall be established and their field of work determined by federal law.

Other federal administrative bodies for performing certain administrative, professional and other duties, from the scope of rights and obligations of the Federation, may be established by this Law, as well as the schools, scientific and other institutions, for performing duties, which shall be of interest for the realisation of federal functions.

The status, rights and duties of federal organisations, in charge of certain administrative, professional and other duties, from the scope of rights and obligations of the Federation, shall be established by federal law, as well as their responsibility to the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council.

Professional and other services may be established for the needs of federal bodies.

Article 364.

Federal administrative bodies and federal organisations shall independently perform duties in the area of their responsibility, on the basis of and within this Constitution and federal laws.

In performing duties in the area of their responsibility, federal administrative bodies and federal organisations shall abide by the federal laws and other regulations and general enactments, guidelines of SFRY Assembly and general opinions of the Federal Executive Council.

Federal administrative bodies and federal organisations shall be obliged to provide the enforcement of federal laws and other federal regulations and general enacments, for whose enforcement they are responsible.

Federal administrative bodies and federal organisations shall have the right to inspect the enforcement of federal laws, other federal regulations and general enactments, under the authority established by federal law.

Article 365.

Officials in charge federal administrative bodies and federal organisations may adopt rules, orders and instructions concerning the enforcement of federal laws and other federal regulations and general enactments of the SFRY Assembly and the regulations of the Federal Executive Council, if so authorised by these regulations and/or acts.

Article 366.

Officials in charge of federal administrative bodies and federal organisations and other officials, appointed by the SFRY Assembly, shall be nominated for a term of four years.

Officials in charge of federal administrative bodies and federal organisations and other officials, appointed by the SFRY Assembly, may be appointed for two consecutive terms, and exceptionally, according to the special procedure established by federal law- for one more term.

Article 367.

Officials in charge of the Federal administrative bodies and federal organisations, who are appointed by the SFRY Assembly, shall be responsible to the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council for their work and the work of the bodies, i.e. organisations they are in charge of, and for the state of respective areas of social life, which are within field of work of the bodies, i.e. organisations they are in charge of.

Officials in charge of the Federal administrative bodies and federal organisations, who are appointed by the SFRY Assembly, shall be responsible to the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council for their work.

Article 368.

Officials in charge of federal administrative bodies and federal organisations shall be obliged to make reports to the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council on the state in certain areas of administration, work of the bodies, i.e. organisations they are in charge of.

These officials shall be obliged to make reports and explanations to the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly, on their request, on issues within the field of work of the bodies, i.e. organisations they are in charge of. They shall be obliged to give answers to the questions of delegates and delegations of the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

P a r t VI

THE FEDERAL COURT, THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AND THE OFFICE OF SOCIAL ATTORNEY OF SELF-MANAGEMENT

Article 369.

The Federal Court shall:

1) Decide in the final instance on disputes caused by anti-constitutional and unlawful individual acts and actions, which put organisations of associated labour or working people on the territory of other Republics and Autonomous Provinces thereby, other Republics and Autonomous Provinces on the unified Yugoslav market, in an unequal position, involving disputes on compensation for damage, caused thereby, according to conditions and the way established by federal law, or according to extraordinary legal means.
2) Decide on property disputes between Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces, and between Federation and the Republics, i.e. Autonomous Province.
3) Decide on the legality of final administrative acts of federal bodies, unless otherwise determined by federal law.
4) Decide on extraordinary legal remedies, if so determined by federal law

5) Decide in the final instance on sentences made by courts of law in the Republics or Autonomous Provinces, sentences passed by military courts, if a death penalty for a criminal offence determined by federal law has been passed.
6) Rule on a conflict of jurisdiction between courts from the territories of two or more Republics and Autonomous Provinces and between military courts and other courts
7) Perform other functions placed within its jurisdiction by federal law, within the framework of the rights and duties of the Federation.

Article 370

The President and judges of the Federal Court shall be elected and dismissed by the SFRY Assembly.

The composition and the number of judges shall be determined according to the equal representation of Republics and respective representation of Autonomous Provinces, according to the principles in force for other federal bodies.

Article 371.

The Federal Court, the Republican Supreme Courts, the Provincial Supreme Courts and respective Military Court shall, through their delegates jointly stands of principles on issues of concern for the application of federal regulations, pursuant to federal law.

Article 372.

Office of Public Prosecutor shall have the function of Federal Public Prosecutor, within the framework of the rights and duties of the Federation.

The Federal Public Prosecutor shall be elected and dismissed by the SFRY Assembly.

Article 373.

The Federal Public Prosecutor shall take resource to the legal remedies for which he is authorised by federal law in cases and matters where the Federal Court has jurisdiction and shall perform other functions defined by federal law.

The Federal Public Prosecutor may issue mandatory instructions the Republican and/or Provincial Public Prosecutors and may take over criminal prosecution in cases in which the crimes shall be determined by the Federation and for which the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the office of the Republican and/or Provincial Public Prosecutor shall be competent. The Federal Public Prosecutor may issue obligatory instructions to instructions the Republican and/or Provincial Public Prosecutors and may take over criminal prosecution in cases which are related to economic violations determined by federal law and for whose execution the federal bodies shall be responsible.

Article 374.

The Federal Social Attorney of Self-Management shall have the function of the Federal Social Attorney of Self-Management, within the rights and duties of the Federation.

The Federal Social Attorney of Self-Management shall be elected and dismissed by the SFRY Assembly.

P a r t VII

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF YUGOSLAVIA

Article 375.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall:

1) Decide on conformity of laws to the Constitution of SFRY
2) decide whether or not a republican or provincial law is contrary to federal law
3) decide on conformity of the regulations and general enactments with the Constitution of SFRY and federal law
4) Decide whether individual regulations and other general enactments of the bodies of socio-political communities and self-management general enactments comply with the SFRY Constitution, i.e. whether they are contrary to federal law, for whose enforcement the federal bodies are responsible.
5) Rule on conflicts of rights and duties between the Federation and Republics, i.e. Autonomous Provinces, between the Republics, between the Republics and Autonomous Provinces and between other socio-political communities form the territories of different Republics, if no jurisdiction of another court has been provided by law for the settlement of such conflicts
6) Rule on conflicts of competence between Republican, i.e. Provincial Constitutional Courts, between courts and federal bodies, between federal bodies and republican, i.e. provincial bodies, between courts and other federal bodies from the territories of two or more Republics, or from the territories of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may rule on the constitutionality and legality of the law, regulations and other general enactments of the bodies of socio-political communities and self- management general enactments, which have ceased to be valid, if less than one year has expired from termination of the validity to the institution of proceedings.

Article 376.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may follow occurrences of interest for accomplishment of constitutionality and legality, inform the SFRY Assembly on the state and problems in accomplishment of constitutionality and legality and give opinions and proposals to the SFRY Assembly concerning the enforcement of the provisions and amendments of laws, and on undertaking other measures in order to protect constitutionality and legality, also to protect rights of self-management and other freedoms and rights of citizens and self-managing organisations and communities.

Article 377.

If the Constitutional Court finds that a competent body has not made regulation concerning the enforcement of provisions of the SFRY Constitution, federal laws and other federal regulations and general enactments, and it was its duty to make such regulation, the Constitutional Court shall inform the SFRY Assembly on that issue.

Article 378.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall advise the SFRY Assembly whether the constitution of a Republic, i.e. province is contrary to the Constitution of SFRY.

Article 379.

In the course of proceedings, before the final decision is rendered, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may order a stay of execution of an individual enactment or action undertaken on the basis of the law, other regulation or general enactment of the bodies of socio-political community, or general enactment, which legality is being judged, if irreparable and harmful consequences could result from their execution.

Article 380.

The work of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall be public.

Article 381.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall consist of the president and thirteen judges elected by the SFRY Assembly. Two members from each Republic and one member from each Autonomous Province shall be elected in the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

The President and the judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall be elected to a term of eight years and may not be reelected to the same office.

The President and the judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may not hold other public office in state or self-managing bodies.

The President and the judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall enjoy the same immunity as delegates to the SFRY Assembly.

Article 382.

The office of the President and the judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may be terminated before the end of the term they were elected when they so request, if they receive a prison sentence, or if they permanently lose the ability to perform their duties.

The Constitutional Court informs the SFRY Assembly on the existence of grounds for termination of the office or dismissal of The President and the judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

If the President or a judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia asks to be dismissed, and the SFRY Assembly does not reach the decision on this request within three months from the day when the request was submitted, the Constitutional Court shall determine, on the request of the president or a judge, whether his duties shall be dissolved in the Constitutional Court and inform the SFRY Assembly on that issue.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may decide that the president or a judge of the Constitutional Court against whom criminal proceeding has been instituted shall not perform his duties so long as those proceeding last.

Article 383.

Before assuming office, the President and the judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall make a formal declaration before the President of SFRY Presidency.

Article 384.

If the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia finds that the law of a member republic, i.e. province is not in conformity with the Constitution of SFRY, i.e. when the nonconformity has been established, the Constitutional Court shall render a ruling thereon and submit it to the competent assembly.

Within six months form the day when the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia reached the decision, the competent assembly shall be obliged to conform the law with the Constitution of SFRY, i.e. to eliminate differences between the Republican law, and/or provincial and federal law.

On the request of the competent assembly, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may extend the deadline for conforming the laws, not longer than six month.

If the competent assembly does not conform the law with federal law within the certain period of time, i.e. does not eliminate differences between the republican law and provincial and federal law, provisions of the law that are not in conformity with the Constitution of SFRY, i.e. provisions of the Republican law, or provincial law which is contrary to the Constitution of SFRY, cease to be valid, which shall be determined by the decision of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Article 385.

If the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia finds that beside the law, the regulation, or general enactment of the bodies of socio-political community, or self-management enactment also is in nonconformity with the Constitution of SFRY, or that they are contrary to federal law, for whose enforcement the federal bodies are responsible, i.e. if the regulation or other general enactment of federal body does not comply with federal law, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall annul or set aside that regulation or general enactment, i.e. these provisions that do not comply with the Constitution of SFRY or federal law, i.e. that are contrary to federal law.

Article 386.

The laws, for which is established that they have ceased to be valid, and other regulations and general enactments of the bodies of socio- political communities and self-managing general enactments which have been annulled or set aside, shall not apply for relations that had been established before they day of announcement of the decision of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, if they had not been gone into effect by that day.

Regulations and other general enactments made for the enforcement of the regulations, or self-managing general enactments, and which may no longer be applied, shall not be applied from the day of announcement of the decision of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, or if that decision results in the fact that those regulations and enactments are contrary to the Constitution of SFRY or federal law.

Article 387.

Anyone may petition institution of proceedings for evaluation of constitutionality and legality.

The proceeding before the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may be instituted by:

1) The SFRY Assembly, the Republican Assembly, the Provincial Assembly or the assembly of other socio-political community.

2) The SFRY Presidency, the Presidency of a Republic and the Presidency of an Autonomous Province
3) The Federal Executive Council, the Republican Executive Council, or the Provincial Executive Council, except for the evaluation of constitutionality and legality of the regulations made by the assemblies of the respective socio-political community.
4) The Republican Constitutional Court or the Provincial Constitutional Court
5) A court of law, if the issue of constitutionality and legality is presented in the court proceeding.
6) The federal, republican or provincial public prosecutors and respective military prosecutors, if the issue of constitutionality and legality is presented in the work of respective prosecutors.
7) Social attorneys of self-management
8) Organisations of associated labour, local community, self-managing community of interests or other self-managing organisation and community if its right established by the Constitution of SFRY or federal law is violated.
9) Federal, republican or provincial secretaries or other officials in charge of the federal, republican or provincial bodies, or federal, republican or provincial bodies, each in its field of work, except for the evaluation of constitutionality and legality of the regulations be made by the executive council of socio-political community.
10) The body, which is by the Constitution authorised to suspend enforcement of the regulation, or other general enactment of socio-political community and self-managing general enactment, because of its nonconformity with the Constitution of SFRY.
11) The service of accountancy in the federation, member republic and autonomous province.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may petition institution of proceedings for evaluation of constitutionality and legality itself.

Article 388.

Anyone whose right has been violated by a final enactment or the individual enactment in effect adopted on the basis of the law, other regulation or general enactment of the socio-political community or self-managing general enactment, which according to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia does not comply with federal law, shall have the right to request the competent body to revise this particular enactment.

A proposal for the revision of a final enactment or the individual enactment in effect adopted on the basis of the law, other regulation or general enactment of the socio-political community or self-managing general enactment, which according to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia does not comply with federal law, i.e. is contrary to the federal law, may be submitted within six months from the day when the decision was announced in the Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic Yugoslavia, if from the delivery of the individual enactment till the proclamation of the decision by the Constitutional Court more than a year has not passed.

When the court rejects to revise a regulation or general act of the socio-political community or self-managing general enactment because it does not comply with the Constitution of SFRY or federal law, and the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia establishes that such nonconformity, i.e. contrast does not exist, anyone whose right has been violated may ask for the revision of the decision in effect of the Court, within one

year from the day when the decision was proclaimed by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

If it has been established that by revising of the individual act the consequences caused by the implication of the regulation or other general act which do not comply with the Constitution of SFRY or federal law, i.e. are contrary to federal law, may not be eliminated, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may determine that these consequences should be eliminated by returning to the previous state, by compensating the damage, or in some other way.

Article 389.

If the proceeding for evaluation of constitutionality and legality of regulation or other general enactment of socio-political community or self-managing body, for which is claimed to be at the same time in contrast with the Constitution of SFRY or federal law and the Republican Constitution, or Provincial Constitution, or republican, or provincial law, the evaluation of constitutionality and legality shall be made by the Republican or Provincial Constitutional court, evaluating only conformity of that regulation or general enactment with the republican or provincial law and federal law for whose enforcement the competent republican or provincial bodies are responsible.

If the republican or provincial constitutional evaluates that the regulation or general enactment complies with the republican or provincial law and federal law for whose enforcement the competent republican or provincial are responsible, the court shall deliver the matter to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia to evaluate conformity of the regulations and general enactments with the Constitution of SFRY, i.e. to evaluate if the regulation or general enactment is contrary to federal law, for whose enforcement the federal bodies are responsible.

Article 390.

State bodies, organisations of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities, and the holders of self-managing, public and other social functions, shall be obliged to give information the Constitutional Court, on its request, which are of importance for the work of the Constitutional Court, and to undertake, by the directions of the Constitutional Court, actions that are of interest for the conduct of a proceeding.

Article 391.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall render decisions and resolutions by the majority of the votes of all members of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

A member of the constitutional Court of Yugoslavia who expresses his opinion has the right and obligation to express and explain it in writing.

Article 392.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall render decisions on the basis of public discussion.

Article 393.

If, during the proceeding, a law, other regulation or general enactment of a body of socio-political community or self-managing general enactment has complied with the Constitution of SFRY, i.e. federal law, or if the consequences of unconstitutionality and illegality have not been removed, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may decide that the law, other regulation or general enactment does not comply with the Constitution of SFRY or federal law, i.e. is contrary to federal law. This decision of the Constitutional

Court shall have the same legal effect, as the decision by which is determined that the law has ceased to be valid, or another regulation or general enactment has been set aside or annulled.

Article 394.

Decisions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall be binding and enforceable.

If necessary, the enforcement of decisions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall be ensured by the Federal Executive Council.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia may request that measures should be taken against the responsible individual for non-execution of decisions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Article 395.

Decisions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and also in the Official Gazette, which had published law, other regulation or general enactment of the bodies of socio-political community, on which the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia has decided, or in the way in which the self-managing general enactment on which the court has decided was published.

Article 396.

The proceeding before the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and the organisation of the Constitutional Court shall be determined by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

C h a p t e r VIII

THE FORMAL DECLARATION

Article 397.

The President of SFRY, the President and members of the SFRY Presidency and the President and members of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia shall make formal declaration on assuming the office.

The text of the declaration shall read:

“ I hereby declare I shall strive for the protection of sovereignty, independence and integrity of the country, and the achievement of power by the working class and all working people, that I shall strive for the achievement of brotherhood and unity and for the equality of the nations and nationalities, for the development of socialist self-management society and for accomplishment of the common interests of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and that I shall abide by the Constitution of SFRY and federal laws, and responsibly perform my duties.”

The president and Vice-Presidents of the SFRY Assembly, the Presidents of the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly, the President and members of the Federal Executive Council, the President and judges of the Constitutional Court, federal secretaries and

other federal officials who are elected or appointed by the SFRY Assembly, shall on assuming office make a formal declaration as established by the SFRY Assembly.

P A R T F I V E

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Article 398.

The Federal Executive Council shall decide on amending the Constitution of SFRY, with the conformity of assemblies all Republics and Autonomous Provinces, and Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly with the conformity of assemblies of all Republics shall decide on the amendment if by amending of the Constitution of SFRY only the position of the Republics and internal relations between Federation and Republics is established.

Article 399.

Proposal to amend the Constitution of SFRY may be submitted by at least thirty delegates to the Federal Chamber, the SFRY Presidency, and the Assembly of a Republic, the Assembly of an Autonomous Province and the Federal Executive Council.

Article 400.

The Federal Executive Council shall decide on the proposal to amend the Constitution of SFRY.

The Federal Executive Council may decide that the SFRY Constitution should be amended if the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces and the Assemblies of all Republics conform to the proposal to amend the SFRY Constitution.

Article 401.

Draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution shall be determined by the Federal Executive Council, which shall submit them for the judgment of the Assemblies of all Republics and Autonomous Provinces and shall submit them to public discussion.

The assemblies of all Republics and Autonomous Provinces, which shall give their opinion on the matter, shall discuss draft amendment the SFRY Constitution.

When the Federal Executive Council obtain opinions form the Assemblies of all Republics and Autonomous Provinces and after public discussion, it shall establish the draft amendment to the SFRY Constitution.

An amendment to the SFRY Constitution shall be adopted if two thirds of all delegates vote for it in the Federal Chamber.

If an amendment to the SFRY Constitution has not been adopted in the Federal Chamber, a proposal for the same amendment to the SFRY Constitution may not be introduces before the expiry of one year from the day the proposal was rejected.

Article 402.

An amendment to the SFRY Constitution shall be adopted when the Assemblies of all Republics and Autonomous Provinces, i.e. Assemblies of all Republics agree with the text adopted by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

If the assembly of one or more Republics, or the Assembly of one Autonomous Province has not agreed with the text of the draft amendment to the SFRY Constitution, which had been adopted by the Federal Chamber, the proposal for amending the SFRY Constitution on which no agreement has been reached, may not be placed on the agenda before the expiry of one year, from the day the Federal Chamber established that no agreement had been reached.

Article 403.

Once adopted, amendments to the SFRY Constitution shall be promulgated by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

P A R T S I X

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 404.

The provisions of the SFRY Constitution, the republican and the provincial constitution shall be under the term of "Constitution".

"Self-management enactment" in this Constitution means social agreements, self-managing relations that determine a general way of establishing self-managing relations and other general enactment of bodies of associated labour and other self-managing organisations and communities.

Article 405.

For implementation of this Constitution and accomplishing the transition to its implementation, a special constitutional law shall be introduced.

The constitutional law pertaining to the implementation of SFRY Constitution shall be introduced, on the proposal of the Chamber of Nationalities, by all Chambers of the Federal Assembly. The draft of the constitutional law shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote in each Chamber according to the provisions of paragraph 2 sections 4 to 8 of Constitutional Amendment XII.

The draft constitutional law pertaining to the implementation of the SFRY Constitution shall be promulgated and shall enter into force simultaneously with the SFRY Constitution.

Article 406.

The present Constitution shall enter into force on the day of promulgation.

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